FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GUATEMALA TO ATTEND NEXT CONTADORA MEETING

PA032343 Paris AFP in Spanish 2147 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Caracas, 3 Sep (AFP) -- Guatemala will participate in the next meeting of the Contadora Group, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Francisco Andrade announced here today. Andrade, who is on a 48-hour visit to Venezuela, made the announcement at the end of a meeting with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco that lasted more than 1 hour. "The efforts of the Contadora Group are very important, and the Central Americans, who must decide to find the path of peace, are quite committed and appreciative of the efforts of the Contadora Group," he said.

After the 8 August coup the Guatemalan Government caused surprise when it stated that peace in Central America was a matter pertinent only to Central Americans. This was interpreted as a direct attack on the work of the Contadora Group, composed of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia.

C.A. PARTIES FORM SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC GROUP

PA052010 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Sep 83 p 1a

[Text] Representatives of El Salvador's Democratic Action Party, Nicaragua's Social Democratic Party [PSD], and Panama's People's Action Party [PAPO] have met here to form an organization of political parties called Central American Social Democracy [Social Democracia de Centroamerica -- Sodeca]. Sodeca will promote social democracy's ideals and goals, which oppose any type of dictatorship and totalitarianism, and extol men's freedom.

Panama obtained the presidency of this organization with the election of Carlos Ivan Zuniga of PAPO, as well as the general secretariat with the election of Alvin Weeden Gambao.

This agreement was reached in view of the grave moments Central America is experiencing, as it has become the scene of violence and pain which stem from social injustices that have accumulated over the years, and the intervention of foreign interests in the area. This agreement calls for efficient and coordinated action in the area, through civic struggle, in order to establish an overall democracy that allows us to have freedom and social justice.

Sodeca will be a Central American center that permits direct communication among the area's social democratic sectors and the systematic dissemination of our principles. It will serve to report incidents that affect these principles at the national level of each of our countries, as well as at the international level.

The agreement was signed by Rene Fortin Magana and Raymundo Rodriguez Dias of the Democratic Action Party Luis Rivas Leiva and Gilmore Coe C. of the PSD, and Carlos Ivan Zuniga Guardia and Alvin Weeden Gamboa of PAPO.

BRIEFS

PERU, CHILE SIGN ACCORD -- Tacna, 19 Aug -- Representatives of Peruvian and Chilean investigative police have met in this border city and signed an accord to join efforts in the struggle against drug trafficking, smuggling, and kidnapping. The Peruvian delegation was led by Lieutenant General Rodolfo Ballesteros, supreme director of the Peruvian Investigative Police, and the Chilean delegation was headed by Brigadier General Fernando Paredes of the Chilean Investigative Police. [Summary] [Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 20 Aug 83 p 2 PY]

BIGNONE SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO SOUTH KOREA

PY051454 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Yesterday, President Reynaldo Bignone stated that "it is essential" that the "tremendous and regrettable" event which took place in the Soviet Union, where a South Korean commercial plane was downed, be fully clarified. Bignone's statement is included in his message of condolence to his South Korean counterpart, Chon Tu-hwan. The test of the message was disclosed by the Argentina Foreign Ministry this afternoon.

The chief of state, on behalf of the government and people of the Argentine Republic, expressed "his most sincere and deepest condolences at this sad moment" to the Korean president. Bignone said that "this tremendous and regrettable event should be fully clarified. It has deeply moved the Argentine nation that once again feels the urgent need to reach a climate of international confidence based on respect for law and the maintenance of international peace and security." The president's message ends by stating that "the entire world hopes that the future loss of innocent people might be avoided in this way."

ENVOY AT UN CRITICIZES UK POSITION ON FALKLANDS

PY021220 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] A report from the United Nations says that Argentina has accused the UK of violating the UN Charter by refusing to peacefully settle the colonial status of the Malvinas Islands. In his speech to the UN Special Committee on Decolonization, Argentine Ambassador Carlos Muniz stated that the violation of the Charter by the UK cannot be justified, not even on the alleged need for Argentina to comply with formalities which are not required by international law.

Muniz also pointed out that 70 percent of the islands' population are British employees and officials. This is why, Muniz said, the present residents are being granted the right to self-determination, and this will pave the way for recognition of the UK occupation.

Muniz charged that the UK intention to settle the fate of the disputed territory outside the UN General Assembly precludes and dangerously jeopardizes a return to peace in that area.

The Argentine diplomat reiterated our country's will to cooperate in the search for a negotiated settlement of all the existing problems with the UK. Muniz said the British stance is contrary to any negotiation, and accused the UK of a policy of growing provocation directed against Argentina.

Muniz also denounced the mounting military buildup in the archipelago and the plans to make it a part of a world-wide strategic scheme which would include the presence of warships, submarines and nuclear weapons. He concluded by saying that the occupation of the Malvinas, the South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands is today as illegal as it was back in 1983 [as heard].

CLARIN: JUNTA TO DISSOLVE AFTER OCT ELECTIONS

PY022241 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Sep 83 p 9

[Excerpt] The military junta will dissolve after the 30 October elections. Therefore, the executive branch will be exclusively in charge of the national leadership during the transition period and will supervise the handing over of power which in principle is scheduled for 30 January 1984.

According to reliable sources, the military junta will begin to space its usual weekly meetings, and the commanders will only meet needed demands. It is believed that meetings of the secretaries general of the Armed Forces and of the Presidency of the nation will be sufficient to maintain the administrative functions during the present stage of the institutional normalization process.

The possibility of dissolving the junta, instituted as the supreme government organization by the basic documents and statute of the process on 24 March 1976, is now under legal study.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES DRAFT AMNESTY LAW TEXT

PY030300 Buenos Aires SIETE DIAS in Spanish 24-30 Aug 83 p 8, 9

[Draft of Amnesty Law prepared by Argentine Military Government]

[Text] Article 1. Penal actions and sentences imposed for crimes committed for terrorist or subversive purposes from 25 May 1973 to the date of this law's promulgation (Publisher's notation: The Armed Forces have not yet reached an agreement on the enforcement period of this law) are vacated. The benefits of this law are extended to all deeds which are actionable under penal laws and can be ascribed to actions intended to prevent, bar or end such terrorist or subversive activities, regardless of their nature and the judicially protected right violated or property damaged. The effects of this law apply to perpetrators, participants, instigators, accomplices, or accessories after the fact, as well as to common and military crimes which may have been committed in connection with such terrorist or subversive activities.

Article 2. The present law does not apply to subversives who are residing abroad.

Article 3. Crimes which are typified as economic subversion are not included in this law.

Article 4. No one can be questioned, investigated, or arraigned, or called upon in any manner whatsoever by dint of allegations or suspicion of having committed crimes or participated in activities referred to in Article 1 of this law, or upon supposition that one may have knowledge about such crimes or actions, or their circumstances, perpetrators, participants, instigators, accomplices, or accessories after the fact.

Article 5. The present law also vacates civil actions related to crimes or actions described in Article 1 of this law. A special law will set down rules for indemnifications by the state.

Article 6. The present law will be fully in force from the date of its promulgation, and it will be enforced ex-officio, or upon request by a party.

Article 7. The ordinary federal or military court, or any military agency in which cases, falling prima facie under provisions of this law, are being heard or were sentenced, will cease proceedings and submit such cases to the corresponding Appellate Court, or to the Armed Forces Supreme Council, whichever is appropriate. The provisions of this law also apply to cases which are being prosecuted or were temporarily dismissed, involving investigation of acts the perpetrators of which have not yet been identified, but are believed to be members of terrorist or subversive organizations, or members of the Armed Forces, Security Agencies, or the police, or are said to have invoked, in the commission of the acts, such a membership.

All cases related to the same act, which have not yet been compiled, will be compiled by the corresponding court superintendence.

Article 8. Once the cases referred to in the previous article are submitted to the Appellate Courts, they will be passed on to the prosecutor or the attorney general, and to the plaintiff, if there is one, for them to give their opinion in 3 days after which the Appellate Court will issue a ruling within a 5-day period.

Article 9. Only evidence which has already been made part of the case, and indispensable official reports, will be accepted in order to judge the acts. These reports will only include information which is indispensable for typifying the crime. The accumulated evidence will be evaluated on a basis of total judicial discretion without reference to previous legal precedent.

Article 10. Whenever the benefits of this law can be granted in independent cases, final acquittal will be granted upon the penal action being vacated. If sentence has been imposed, it will be terminated.

Article 11. Federal, or military judges, or military agencies, will immediately dismiss complaints, or suits filed with them for alleged crimes and acts referred to in Article 1.

Article 12. The present law will apply even to acts and penalties which have fallen under the statute of limitations.

Artible 13. In close cases, judgments should be made to extend the benefits of the preceding articles liberally.

Article 14. So that the present law can be enforced, any legislation to the contrary is hereby rescinded.

Article 15. Pro forma.

EX-CONVICT REPORTEDLY HEADED PARAMILITARY GROUPS

PY022104 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Sep 83 p 5

[Excerpt] In connection with events that are well known, such as the kidnapping of Guillermo Patricio Kelly, and an anonymous document involving military officers, union leaders, and policemen in criminal operations, it has been learned that Anibal Gordon, alias "The Old Man," "The Engineer," and "Colonel Silva," is reportedly the top leader of paramilitary and parapolice groups which have operated and are currently operating in the country.

Gordon is reportedly a former convict, something Kelly himself had reported, who has allegedly participated actively in repressing subversion and has done other "jobs" for which he obtained personal benefits.

Gordon reportedly carried out these activiteis between 1975 and 1976. He later fled to Uruguay, where he usually finds refuge, and he would only come back to Argentina to carry out missions that were especially entrusted to him.

Gordon is considered to be responsible for the disappearance of 70 people, including the kidnapping of former Justice Minister Bruno Quijano, the murder of two Cuban diplomats, and the kidnapping of Julio Barbaro, among others. He is also responsible for the kidnapping of Guillermo Patricio Kelly and its aftermath.

Bordon reportedly offered his services to Lieutenant General Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri after Galtieri became army commander in chief. Gordon was reportedly appointed to the 103d Intelligence Battalion, 1500 Peru Street, where he acted on orders from Colonel Matteo, former chief of security and intelligence for Government House.

FEDERAL PARTY ANNOUNCES SLATE FOR ELECTIONS

PY021607 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0101 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Sep (TELAM) -- The Federal Party announced today that it has approved its slate, which will later join the Federal Alliance political coalition. The slate is headed by the candidates for president and vice president, Marcus Felix Ordonez and Maria Cristina Ruiz, respectively. The list of candidates for the district councils were also announced.

PERONISTS APPROVE LUDER-BITTEL ELECTION TICKET

PY060341 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0332 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (DYN) -- The Peronist Congress approved by acclamation the Italo Luder-Deolindo Bittel presidential ticket.

COMMENTARY ON THAW IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., CHILE

PY020525 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Aug 83 p 1, 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "Changes in the Foreign Front"]

[Excerpts] The prospects on the so-called internal front are frankly somber, while on the foreign front, Argentina continues to be under pressure by the Western powers. However, two encouraging events have recently taken place in this regard. In the first place, effective steps have been taken regarding the United States, and in the second place, Santiago and Buenos Aires have reportedly decided to "freeze" their territorial disputes until after the 30 October elections.

According to our sources, the majority of the present military leadership has already arrived at the conclusion that only through a global understanding with Washington will Argentina be able to confront the basic problems it must face in the South Atlantic, including that of the Malvinas, and push Great Britain to the negotiating table. Although there are some small ultranational groups, particularly within the Air Force, that continue to oppose an eventual rapprochement with the United States, the Army and Navy Commands have already undertaken a dialogue with the Americans and they have taken certain provisions to stop the consolidation of the proSoviet Third World line launched in March by General Bignone in New Delhi.

In keeping with this, the military intelligence services of the two countries have already reportedly started to exchange information, while Buenos Aires has reportedly restricted the operations of the Polish fishing fleet along the southern coast. (The Polish activity in the region increased considerably during the Malvinas war. Through informal agreements it was established that in exchange for these fishing privileges, Argentine intelligence officials were allowed on the Polish ships with the purpose of observing the movements of the British.) Moreover, two Washington envoys were reportedly in Buenos Aires a few days ago. In general, both parties admit that the process of rapproachement will be long and difficult; but that it is essential to Argentina for economic reasons, and to the United States for strategic reasons. The U.S. Government negotiations in favor of the "bridge" loan that the IMF recently granted to Argentina, despite British opposition; its disposition to increase financial and technological aid to Argentina after the new constitutional government assumes power; and Washington's approval of the FRG's delivery of heavy water to Argentina, fall within this framework of mutual rapproachement.

For the time being, these are only symbolic gestures, or gestures to express an intention, since, for example, regarding the "bridge" loan, there has not yet been any specific action (on the contrary, Buenos Aires has not yet received the last installment of the previous renegotiation as a result of which there has been a delay in the payment of interest rates since May). But according to Argentine military spokesman, the first stage of this process of rapproachement, which consists in the thawing of the consultative apparatus, has already been completed. These same sources noted that Argentina may again obtain military supplies, particularly planes and spare parts, from the United States as of March. Therefore, surely Argentina will not adopt an anti-U.S. position in international forums regarding the Central American conflict as demanded by the ultranationalists and by those on the left.

The immediate future looks also less tense than in April and May regarding Argentine relations with Chile. From what we know, in July, the Chilean and Argentine chiefs of staff established a communication system circumventing normal diplomatic channels, with the objective of avoiding "red alerts" like those of June. Undoubtedly, the United States is also intervening with their good offices in this area, and they are being supported not only by Argentine military officers who support a rapprochement with Western powers, but also by Peronist and Radical factions which, despite their ambivalence, fear that a confrontation with Chile may end their electoral process. The main purpose of the new military consultative and informative mechanism between Buenos Aires and Santiago is none other than that of maintaining the "status quo," particularly regarding the Beagle issue, until the end of this year, with the understanding that whichever party is triumphant in the Argentina elections will sign the Vatican's "proposal." The relative weakness of the Pinochet regime has undoubtedly been one of the factors that led to this "freeze." Former Chilean Ambassador to Buenos Aires Jarpa Reyes, who is a personal friend of many Chilean military officers and who is the current Chilean interior minister, was one of those responsible for this temporary "bridge" that has been established, above and beyond governments and without the participation of Argentine diplomats, but with the consent of certain local politicains.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES CONDEMNS SOVIET ATTACK

PY060225 Paris AFP in Spanish 0129 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] La Paz, 5 Sep (AFP) -- The Chamber of Deputies today voiced its protest against those who are responsible for the downing of the South Korean passenger plane last Thursday near the island of Sakhalin (Soviet Union). The protest resolution proposal was presented by conservative Deputy Carlos Valverde Barbery, and it was adopted without further debate.

According to information obtained, the congressmen for the pro-Soviet Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) sidestepped a debate so as not to provide a pretext for the right to make verbal attacks against the Soviet Union.

LABOR CONFEDERATION ISSUES EMERGENCY DEMANDS

PY030154 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] In compliance with the decision of the nations' workers, the Bolivian Labor (Confederation [COB], in an open offensive to put into effect its emergency plan, has decided to propose to the government three main points calculated to solve the problems in the areas of staple shortages, transportation, and salaries.

Regarding the first point, the COB suggests the direct supply of staples, such as sugar, flour, oil, and rice, with no intermediaries between the housewives and suppliers to prevent speculation and price increases.

Regarding the transport problem, official vehicles, which inexplicably consume 61 percent of the fuel used in the nation, must be put at the service of the people.

Regarding salary problems, the COB feels that the readjustments proposed by the government in this aspect are not in keeping with the price policy. The salary increase must be in direct corelation with price increases, leader Filemon Escobar stated. Escobar also said that at the meeting with government officials next week, the COB will propose the signing of an agreement with France for the installation in 6 months of trolley buses in the country.

Regarding the salary problem, Escobar said that the COB has proposed an increase in accordance with inflation.

Measures Viewed by Labor Minister

PY031505 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] The government economic team is studying the economic emergency plan drawn up by the Bolivian Labor Confederation, COB, to deal immediately with shortages and price control. This information was released yesterday by the labor and labor development minister.

According to the minister, the government is studying measures capable of resolving the shortage of foodstuffs on the basis of the proposals contained in the plan submitted by the COB. Thus, the economic team is engaged in setting up the mechanisms for social participation in the task of guaranteeing the supply of foodstuffs and price control, within the framework of a coherent national income policy.

The labor and labor development minister said that the government's answer to the COB proposals should be viewed in this light and not as a rejection of them. What is being sought is to find the most appropriate means for implementing a concerted policy.

According to the minister, the government is aware of the need to implement urgent measures capable of providing solutions to national and local problems on those issues in which the objectives of the Democratic and Popular Unity [DUP] coincide.

It was also reported that the economic team is studying measures for the recovery of the nation's productive capability, a field in which UDP and COB agree to a great extent. For the government, feeding the people is a primary concern.

ARMY OFFICIAL ON CURRENT ARMED FORCES ROLE

PY022305 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Ever since the current constitutional government was installed, the Armed Forces have been giving the regime no problems at all, according to Colonel Gary Prado Salmon, commander of the 8th Army Division. The officer came to La Paz to lecture at the Military College and met with President Hernan Siles Zuazo today to discuss routine matters.

After the meeting, which he termed formal, Col Prado Salmon talked to the press about his personal opinion of the nation's current status following its return to constitutional rule.

[Begin recording] Well, the truth is that I cannot speak on behalf of the Armed Forces as a whole. My personal opinion is that we are beginning to understand each other. This adjustment process will obviously take some more time, but I believe that we are all confident that we will find the way to coexist within the framework of democracy, freedom, and tranquillity. [end recording]

Col Prado Salmon spoke with President Siles Zuazo for approximately 1 hour during which he reported on the situation prevailing in Santa Cruz, where his division is headquartered. Asked whether the Armed Forces have been depoliticized, Col Prado Salmon, former planning minister under Gen David Padilla Arancibia's administration, said:

[Begin recording] The Armed Forces have always maintained their institutional spirit. What they would like to tell the citizenry is that, ever since the constitutional government came to power, they have been fulfilling only their specific mission. They have been, perhaps, one of the few institutions that have caused no problems. This is the position which we intend to maintain. [end recording]

[La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish at 1130 GMT on 2 September, reporting on Col Gary Prado Salmon's visit to President Siles Zuazo and the subsequent interview with the press, states that he indicated that there is total tranquillity within his jurisdiction and that no armed groups have been detected.]

CORRECTION TO NEW CABINET MINISTER LIST

The following corrects the names of four new Bolivian cabinet ministers contained in the item headlined "President Swears In New Cabinet Ministers," published in the 26 August Latin America DAILY REPORT, p C 1. The correction was obtained by a comparison of the La Paz Domestic version with the version of La Paz PRESENCIA. The following names, contained in the second paragraph, lines 9, 10, 14, and 19 are corrected.

Humberto Mur Gutierrez Industry, Commerce, and Tourism Minister
Alcides Alvarado Daza Education and Culture Minister
Carlos Carvajal Nava Mining and Metallurgy Minister
Jorge Agreda Valderrama Integration Minister

ARMY MINISTER EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR FIGUEIREDO

PY051231 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Summary] At a luncheon held at the Officers Club in Brasilia at noon today to celebrate President Joao Figueiredo's return to the presidency, Army Minister Walter Pires made a welcoming speech.

"The Armed Forces, which we represent, remain united and silently optimistic, closely watching the difficult moments which Your Excellency experiences."

"The Armed Forces continues to duly support the guidelines set by Your Excellency, your supreme ideal of carrying out a task with truth and frankness, your determination to conduct the presidential succession process, since it is not up the Armed Forces to chose or veto candidates. On the contrary, it is its duty to defend the fatherland and to safeguard government, law and order."

President Addresses Officers' Gathering

PY051207 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Summary] During a luncheon held today in his honor at the Officers Club in Brasilia by the Armed Forces, President Figueiredo made a recorded speech in reply to the welcoming speech made by General Walter Pires:

"My return to the country and presidency is comforting, encouraging as well as generous," due to the warm welcome which all sectors of the country have given me.

My 6-week convalescence period were days of reflection and observation of the path we have taken to solve our problems. "This is a time of crisis. All of society is enduring this crisis because no citizen can escape it; we are all involved and affected by it" not only because of its material repercussions and consequences, but because of the tension it creates. Everybody lives in anguish and uncertainty, desiring cost-free solutions so that the prosperity that prevailed in the country and the world not long ago may return. We seek to restore full employment and development, but cannot make groundless promises. "We will restore prosperity in the country, but in the meantime we do not see any easy and prompt solutions, due to the seriousness of the causes of our current problems."

"The world is becoming increasingly integrated and the nations interdependent. Therefore, the search for lasting solutions for vast problems is difficult and demands constant contacts and negotiations carried out with various interlocutors."

"We are now undergoing critical moments in vital negotiations and understandings, seeking feasible solutions in the foreign sphere which will be in keeping with our interests and desires."

This is a time in which we lose and win battles, but it is also a time "in which we must keep our psychological balance, a time in which we must keep calm and strong in view of the criticisms and immature claims demanding hasty tactical and even strategic changes. It is a time to maintain positions, defend achievements, to have confidence in the strategy adopted and to follow the same line of action."

"The democratic process which the nation has undertaken and which is in keeping with the people's desire, raises diverse opinions, interpretations and proposals." "In a state of law, democracy presupposes that each national institution strictly and fully exercises its social role." The Armed Forces and each of its members strictly fulfill their duties and it is essential that the remaining national institutions also fulfill the duties the community has granted them.

"The difficult moments we are experiencing increases the responsibility of political parties and politicians. The citizenry expects them to overcome their differences, forget minor ambitions and, maintaining the partisan unity, direct their activities in favor of the common interest."

Democracy grows and becomes stronger with freedom of expression, with objective, true and complete information, with constructive criticism and varied points of view, with the politicians' independent positions. The exercise of these freedoms is everyone's responsibility.

Mssrs, I want to tell you that I have come back strengthened by optimism and confidence. Our problems have increased because our country has grown.

The Armed Forces' responsibilities have also grown. The people rely on the strength, calm and optimism of the Armed Forces during these times of changes and difficulties. The firmness, confidence and optimism of the Armed Forces remains in everyone's heart and soul. I thank you all, colleagues, for this warm moment and "propose a toast to the traditional comradery which has always prevailed within the Armed Forces and which has maintained their unity during all the difficult moments our country has endured."

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT

PYC22107 Paris AFP in Spanish 1918 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Sep (AFP) -- The Presidency of the republic in Brasilia announced today that Alfonso Celso Pastore, a former finance minister of the State of Sao Paulo, has been appointed president of the Central Bank of Brazil to replace Carlos Langoni who submitted his resignation. Financial circles in Brasilia pointed out that Alfonso Pastore is a leader closely linked to Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto, who has a decisive role in the setting of the country's economic guidelines.

During a press conference held in Rio de Janeiro this morning, Langoni explained that he had submitted his resignation due to disagreements with the planning minister regarding the contents of the letter of intent which Brazil will shortly sign with the IMF.

Langoni suggested that the figures regarding the inflation rate and public deficit for 1984, 155 percent inflation rate compared to 170 to 180 percent in 1983, and the elimination of the public deficit represented objectives impossible to achieve. The Central Bank president explained that he preferred to submit his resignation rather than sign the agreement with the IMF.

ITAMARATY DENIES THREAT TO FORMER AMBASSADOR

PY030024 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Sep 83 p 13

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas declared yesterday that bringing charges under the National Security Law against former Brazilian Ambassador to Poland Jose Oswaldo de Meira Penna was not "suggested, requested, nor will it be requested."

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro reacted yesterday to former Ambassador Penna's accusation by sending to the chairman of the CPI [Congressional Investigation Commission] on the country's foreign debt, Deputy Alencar Furtado, copies of letters exchanged with former Ambassador Penna in January 1982. The former ambassador had made the accusation during the CPI secret session held last Tuesday.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF, PRESIDENT DISCUSS ELECTIONS

PY051639 Sao Paulo Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] The military members of the cabinet had lunch Saturday at the O Torto farm, but those who expected that Figueiredo would disclose anything about the presidential succession only got rabbit stew since politics was not on the menu.

But on Sunday, Figueiredo was invited to lunch by National Intelligence, SNI, Chief Octavio Medeiros who did talk about politics but what he said was no encouraging.

General Medeiros said that direct presidential elections will only be held in 1991. The SNI chief descarded the idea of Figueiredo's reelection as impossible.

Figueiredo stayed at Medeiros' residence for slightly over 2 hours. During that time the press was not allowed to come close to the residence, but after the president has left, General Medeiros met with journalists:

During his chat with journalists, Medeiros noted that he is not a presidential hopeful. He said that he believes that April 1984 is the best time to disclose the name of Figueiredo's successor, who may be either a military or a civilian. The SNI chief said that it is ridiculous to say that Figueiredo's successor must be a civilian. He said that it does not matter whether he is civilian or military.

Asked what his relation with Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola would be like if he is appointed commander of the First Army, General Medeiros did not hide his ill-feelings, since he said his relation with Brizola would be difficult in view of the governor's past.

About the present economic crisis, General Medeiros noted that Carlos Langoni's removal from the presidency of the Central Bank had been expected twice before. [words indistinct]

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ATTACK ON KAL PLANE

PY022009 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The deceitful attack against a passenger plane shows the Soviet Union's indifference to international law. This is included in a statement issued by the Chilean Government regarding the criminal attack perpetrated by Soviet jets against a South Korean airliner.

The statement, which was submitted to ROK Ambassador to Chile Cho Kwang-che notes that the Chilean Government deplores the tragic circumstances surrounding the downing of the South Korean plane. It adds that the competent international organizations must immediately undertake an investigation of this serious incident, repudiate it, and implement the proper punishment against those responsible.

The statement notes that it is an insult to humanity for an unarmed civilian plane to be subjected to such a deceitful attack. This only shows the Soviet Union's indifference toward the international community and international law. It adds that the Chilean Government extends its sympathies to the Government of South Korea and its people for this regrettable incident, which it strongly condemns.

PINOCHET THREATENS TO REINSTATE SEIGE CONDITIONS

PY030005 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 2 Sep (AFP) -- If the violence which flared up this week with the killing of three Army officers continues, the state of siege will be reinstated in Chile, President Augosto Pinochet warned today.

The chief of state recognized that the country cannot be restrained by extreme measures all the time, but he said that his first intention was to reinstate the state of siege last Tuesday after General Carol Urzua and his two escorts were killed. The killing of General Urzua, the Santiago intendant and confidant to the president, came on the heels of the lifting of the state of emergency which for 10 years restricted public liberties in Chile and granted special power to military leaders for controlling the civilian population.

The state of siege, under which a curfew must be observed, is thus more severe than the state of emergency. It was also instituted in 1973 after the ouster of the leftist government of Salvador Allende, and it remained in force until 1978.

Pinochet pointed out that violence is not now a widespread phenomenon as it was a decade ago in Chile, and for that reason he prefers to maintain a moderate position. However, he warned that if violence should spread, pushing me, forcing my hand... I warn them that the state of siege will be reinstated, and it will be much harsher than before. I have the force, the full force, Pinochet told a group of national reporters, thus denying rumors that the political opening initiated 2 weeks ago and the dialogue established with the opposition may involve a weakening of his administration.

Yesterday, in a press conference with foreign correspondents, the Chilean president stated that the murder of General Urzua will not halt talks between Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa and leaders of the opposition Democratic Alliance, which groups Rightist Republicans, Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Radicals, and Socialists.

In his remarks today, and those of yesterday, Pinochet declined to answer directly the opposition members who are demanding his resignation, and denied that the opening has emerged due to the social pressures expressed in 4 days of national protest which began on 11 May.

Among the forthcoming measures, he reiterated the fact that the government will recognize the political parties, except for the Marxist organizations which will still be proscribed, until what he called a protected democracy is established in Chile. [Passage indistinct] escaping from the government hands, and added a categorical statement: I want you to know that at no time have I lost control of the situation.

PINOCHET MEETS GOVERNMENT HOUSE REPORTERS

PY021941 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] President Pinochet today stated that he is exercising more caution, but that this should not be confused with weakness since the country cannot be continously subjected to harsh measures. He added that the government must carefully weight each decision and that it must know when and how to exert pressure.

The president made this statement during a working breakfast with journalists appointed to Government House. He noted that he authorized the lifting of the state of siege since the extreme violence was localized in a specific place. He said that he trusts the Chilean people and he urged them to have faith and to be hopeful.

After noting that his government is not a dicatorship, he said: The day I end my term, I will stop participating in public activities.

Pinochet also noted that the USSR and communism have been spending millions of dollars to attack us while this government has only sought to achieve a better life for Chilean citizens. He said that the attack perpetrated against General Carol Urzua was carefully planned and that it was perpetrated by well-trained people who knew how to use submachineguns.

President Pinochet said that in his 11 September speech he will make announcements about political, cultural, and technological matters.

Regarding Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the president said that he is a very capable man who knows what he is doing. The president also praised Jarpa's diplomatic activities as Chilean ambassador in Colombia and during the past 5 years in Argentina.

During his working breakfast meeting with journalists, President Pinochet said that political parties will only be allowed to carry out political activity once the proper constitutional laws, which are currently under study by the Council of State, are approved.

The president noted that the government has to build more confidence in what it is doing to achieve the development of the country, and to improve the standard of living of the people. Pinochet added: This is our goal, not only in the material but also in the spiritual sense.

PINOCHET REQUESTS STUDY OF POLITICAL PROCESS

PY051316 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] In a note that was recently submitted to President of the Council of State Miguel Schweitzer, President Pinochet requests the Council of State to include true national democratic sectors and those who have had experience in political activities to study those laws pertaining to political activity such as the political party activity law, the electoral law, the national congress law, and the electoral court law.

The note adds that since the valuable cooperation of the commission headed by Sergio Fernandez is believed to be indispensable, the president suggests that the Fernandez commission should also be included in the study of these political laws.

In his note, President Pinochet states that the important task entrusted to the Council of State is in keeping with the government's earnest efforts to gradually implement laws which, in addition to the constitutional laws, will lead to the enforcement of a true democracy.

'AGITATORS' STAGE DISORDERS IN SANTIAGO SUBURB

PY031330 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Groups of political agitators, especially communists, tried to create centers of violence last night in the Santiago neighborhood of La Legua. They built barricades by cutting down the trees in the plaza and putting them on fire. They tried to make the neighboring people join the demonstration and confront the Carabineros who arrived to control the disorders. The agitators failed, and calm returned to La Legua after 20 minutes when the agitators fled. People in the neighborhood said that the agitators were strangers who tried to stage a clash with the police.

More on Unrest

PY050210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0128 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- Chilean authorities today reported that antigovernment demonstrators set up more barricades in two Santiago neighborhoods mainly inhabited by workers. However, the authorities said the police controlled the situation and approximately 20 people were arrested.

The incidents occurred in La Legua and San Gregorio, in the southern part of Santiago. Violent clashes took place in these neighborhoods during the fourth day of national protest called by the opposition to demand Pinochet's resignation.

During the fourth national protest, 25 civilians died as a result of the countermeasures carried out by the military and police forces. The Democratic Alliance has called a fifth protest for next Thursday.

Today, dozens of demonstrators burned bonfires of tires and wood, and set stones in the streets to block traffic. Other groups of demonstrators forced merchants from a street market to abandon their stands, according to [words indistinct]. The sources added that police forces were reinforced by a helicopter which located the demonstrators who were trying to flee after the incidents.

Student Demonstration, Clash

PY052254 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Three persons were injured in a clash that took place at the University of Chile's School of Law after a demonstration during which (Volde Toa) spoke on the significance of 4 September. It was learned that when some 100 students came out of the School of Law, they were [words indistinct] by a similar number of students who disagreed with the demonstration.

During the incidents, which took place at about 1030, law students from the different courses violently clashed with each other. It was reported that the groups of students disbanded after the incidents, which lasted 30 minutes, and that the Carabineros did not intervene.

Havana Reports Santiago Protests

PA041752 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Demonstrators chanting slogans against the fascist regime of Augusto Pinochet erected barricades and blocked traffic last night in the populous neighborhood of La Legua in Santiago, Chile. Police sources said that the incidents were caused primarily by youths who set up barricades in the main streets of that Santiago neighborhood. In Valparaiso, northwest of Santiago, a house was destroyed by a bomb. No further details are known.

At a news conference in Santiago, labor leader Rodolfo Seguel announced that Chilean workers will continue to stage demonstrations because their rights are constantly being violated.

Further Havana Report

PA050450 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] More than 3,000 people came to the sepulcher containing the body of Chilean President Salvador Allende on the 13th anniversary of the election of his people's unity government, which was ousted 3 years later by a bloody fascist coup. The demonstrators gathered solemnly at the Santa Ines Cemetery in Vina del Mar, sang the Chilean national anthem, and chanted revolutionary slogans such as "The United Left Will Never Be Defeated" and "The Military Dicatorship Will Come to an End."

Later the Chilean police deactivated two bombs found in a fuel tank on a bridge located in Concon, northeast of Santiago, the capital. Three other powerful explosive devices were detonated in the seaside resort of Vina del Mar, destroying a residence and two stores. Meanwhile, in the northern city of Arica, a fire bomb destroyed a state office building.

Likewise, unidentified armed groups threw an explosive device at the residence of a police captain in Santiago and set fire to a bus near the metropolitan cemetery.

It was also reported that Christian Democratic leader Andres Zaldivar, who recently turned to Chile after 3 years of exile, and union leader Rodolfo Seguel support the call for a new national protest next Thursday. Zaldivar demanded the resignation of regime chief Augusto Pinochet and his replacement by a transition government to restore political normalcy.

INTERIOR MINISTER RETURNS, MEETS JOURNALISTS

PY021352 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has stated that violence leads nowhere; it only leads to chaos and the death of innocent people. The interior minister made this statement last night at 2130 at Pudahuel Airport upon his return from Buenos Aires.

During his almost one-week stay in Buenos Aires, where he had been Chilean ambassador for 5 years, Interior Minister Jarpa Reyes carried out several activities, including an extensive meeting with Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone.

Upon his arrival in Santiago, Jarpa met with journalists. He said that the government will study its position toward the opposition sectors that promtoe protest marches. Asked about opposition sectors which have urged people not to hold a demonstration on 8 September, Jarpa said: [Begin Jarpa recording] I believe that protest marches do not lead to anything worthwhile. They only lead to destruction, clashes, and the deaths of Chilean citizens, and sometimes to the death of children and youths who have no involvement whatsoever in these demonstrations. [end recording]

Asked about the announcements that President Pinochet will make in his 11 September speech, he said: [Begin Jarpa recording] Well, the president has already made an announcement regarding the political laws, and government officials have been discussing this announcement quite extensively. Nevertheless, the president may have something to say about other important issues. [end recording]

Asked about his position regarding a statement recently issued in Valdivia by Gabriel Valdes, who said that the political dialogue between the government and the opposition has not yet started, Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa noted: I believe that a dialogue is underway when people start talking, when there is an exchange of ideas and opinions. The first steps were taken in the meeting at Archbishop Fresno's house. Onofre Jarpa reasserted that the political dialogue started in accordance with presidential instructions, and that the government will not change its policy because a single person disagrees with it.

INTERIOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW GOVERNMENT PHASE

PY051528 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0125 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 3 Sep (EFE) -- Today Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa announced that the government will start a new political and economic phase within the next few days.

Jarpa, who presided over a meeting of the truck owners union, stated that "by will of the president of the republic, the phase of confusion in which the financial sectors controlled the economy has ended, and a new government phase, in which the unions will have the same important role they have always had, will start."

Referring to his current post as interior minister, Jarpa said that he is not at the service of any party or sector but at the service of all Chilean citizens, pointing out that he will exercise an open door policy in order to receive all constructive criticism.

He referred to the "formulas" brought back by "those who went to live abroad and make money easily." The minister stressed that "we do not want any foreign infiltration; we do not need them to bring us formulas from foreign universities, political parties, or other governments."

JARPA REYES LABELS PROTEST ACTIONS 'CRIMINAL'

PY060140 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Report on interview with Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes by unidentified reporters at Diego Portales building in Santiago on 5 September]

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes has said that the national protests are criminal actions, and that the government will take the necessary measures to prevent violence.

Jarpa, who will meet Democratic Alliance members this afternoon, made these remarks at the Diego Portales building. After the meeting attended by ambassadors ended, the interior minister was asked his opinion of the national day of protest. He was reminded that he had said that people who have problems have the right to protest.

Jarpa Reyes said that the call for a new day of protest is not serious. [Begin Jarpa recording] They [opposition] have had the chance of expressing their ideas through newspapers, television channels and radio stations. They toured the southern area of our nation, where they staged parades and rallies; they received their leaders with motorcades, and the whole country saw them. Despite all this, they are still calling for a day of national protest, which I regard as a criminal action because some people will start trouble and then they will pretend they had nothing to do with it, so that there will not be anybody who can be held responsible for these actions. [end recording]

The interior minister said that the only purpose of the protest is to promote disorder. [Begin Jarpa Reyes recording] But, what do they want? They wanted freedom, and they have it; they wanted to express their ideas, and they have done it; they wanted to have a parade, and they paraded; they wanted to hold a rally in the square, and they did not dare do it. Therefore, I believe that the new protest they are calling for is not serious at all and that it has no justification whatsoever; it is only an attempt to forment violence and to bring about death and destruction. [end recording]

The interior minister said that freedom of movement prevails. He cited some trips that representatives made to southern Chile, and recalled that the news media gave wide coverage to the actions staged by the different organizations. Minister Jarpa was then asked about political activities.

[Begin recording] [Question] (?Would you say) the political recess in Chile is over, taking into account what you have just said?

[Jarpa] As you know, the political recess in Chile has been enforced rather loosely. In one way or another, everybody has engaged in political actions during the recess. Now everybody is talking about politics and holding political meetings. However, this does not mean that we will fail to notice that it is necessary to enforce a political party statute that will provide the appropriate legal framework for such actions. [end recording]

Minister Jarpa then noted that there is an intention to promote a confrontation in our country. [Begin Jarpa recording] Obviously, there is an intention to cause the dialogue to fail, to drive our country toward an internal confrontation and to create the same situation that now prevails in Central America. However, we will not permit that to happen, because the great majority of Chileans support the government's efforts to maintain peace and to jointly move forward in the democratization process that the president of the republic has described. [end recording]

The interior minister announced that he will meet Democratic Alliance members this afternoon at about 1900. He then said that the government is studying the measures to be taken in order to prevent violence on the upcoming day of protest. Jarpa Reyes was asked about remarks by labor leader Rodolfo Seguel, who said in Mexico that President Augusto Pinochet is authoritarian, and that there are internment camps in Chile.

'COURT MARTIAL' TO TRY URZUA MURDER CASE

PY022017 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0354 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Sep (EFE) -- Santiago District Military Court Judge General Osvaldo Hernandez today decided that a "court martial" will be in charge of the prosecution of those responsible for the attack in which General Carol Urzua Ibanez, Santiago military intendant, and two of his guards were killed.

Consequently, the military court has appointed Judge Francisco Baghetti as the judge in charge of investigating the killings. He immediately began questioning eyewitnesses and those detained for questioning.

The judge received a report from the Forensic Medicine Institute which states that General Urzua died from injuries he received from five bullet wounds. The attack was perpetrated last Tuesday in a Santiago residential area when the Santiago intendant was going to work in his car. Six persons, among them a woman, carrying automatic weapons were involved in the attack.

CODELCO TO REINSTATE 111 COPPER MINERS

PY021956 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Through an official communique, CODELCO [Copper Corporation] has reported that it has decided to reinstate 111 workers who were fired. These are workers from the El Salvador, Andina, and El Teniente mines.

ARCHBISHOP TO HOST GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION TALKS

PY031346 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] The Santiago archibshop will issue an invitation for a new dialogue between the government and the opposition. Monsignor Juan Francisco Fresno has announced that it will take place at his home sometime next week. The meeting will be attended by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa and the leaders of the Democratic Alliance.

The archbishop also said that what can never be justified is to play with the lives of other people.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SUPPORT POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY021620 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The so-called Social Democratic working groups [talleres sociales democraticos] have decided not to participate in future protest marches. The leaders of the Social Democratic working groups noted that they will not support demonstrations that are promoted by extremist groups for their own objectives, since they only lead to chaos, violence, and death.

The statement issued by the Social Democratic working groups is signed by Secretary General (Luis Sanchez Santibanez); First Secretary (Jaim Carmona Donoso); and union secretary (Ramon Soto Bravo). They added that they support the political dialogue process undertaken by the government through Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa and urge people not to participate in new demonstrations, thus avoiding violence and the death of innocent Chileans.

ECONOMY MINISTER VIEWS ECONOMIC RECOVERY

PY021625 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] Economy Minister Andres Passicot said yesterday that the country is on the path of achieving a gradual economic recovery. He said that the recovery will be slow at first, but that gradually it will accelerate until an economic growth rate of about 5 percent is reached next year. The economy minister made this statement during the inaugural ceremony for a new sector of the Cerro Blanco concrete plant located in Polpaico. The ceremony was attended by President Pinochet, ministers, and national officials.

Passicot added that the price of the dollar will be maintained and that this is not the time to talk about readjustments.

[Begin Passicot recording] I believe this is not the proper time to talk about readjustments because import (?prices) have been properly adjusted. We believe that there is absolutely no reason for the level of real salaries to fall below the average of this year. We do not believe that the real value of the dollar should be substantially altered at this time.

In view of agreements drafted with international financial institutions, we can assure you that the loss of international reserves has been completely stopped, and we hope that we shall witness a recovery in this regard in the next few months. [end recording]

LABOR MINISTER HUGO GALVEZ GIVES INTERVIEW

PY010245 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 21 Aug 83 second section pp 6, 7

[Interview with Chilean Labor Minister Hugo Galvez granted to Maria Eugenia Oyarzun at his office in the Labor Ministry on 17 August]

[Excerpts] [Question] Aren't you concerned over the fact that the ICFTU is promoting a boycott against Chile as a result of the incidents which occurred during the last "protest"?

[Answer] Yes, of course I am concerned. However, I believe that the information that they received was not objective and accurate. The reports about the incidents were not accurate because they made the government responsible for them. The responsibility of the people who promoted the last protest and the incidents which occurred during it have not been reported. These labor organizations are praiseworthy, and I am sure that after making an objective analysis they will decide not to adopt decisions which could affect not only Chile but also the workers. A boycott would in turn deepen the problems of all the Chilean people, and this would not help to find the solutions that these organizations are requesting.

[Question] What do you think about the incidents that cost the lives of 24 people and that occurred only 1 day after you assumed your post within a cabinet that has been described as a cabinet for "an opening, harmony, and a dialogue?"

[Answer] I think the incidents are tragic and regrettable. One could easily suspect that the protests are coordinated actions which seek objectives other than a dialogue, harmony, and the pacification of all sectors. I say this because demonstrations to demand a dialogue were staged in spite of the fact that the government had expressed its willingness to hold a dialogue and to attain the opening requested by the people. We said right from the beginning that we wanted to attain a serious and real opening by receiving all sectors, whether they were supporters of the government or not, and and by admitting that some sectors had critical problems that had to be analyzed.

[Question] But don't you think it is a "handicap" for a newly appointed cabinet that has the best intentions to be charged with the deaths of 24 people?

[Answer] I would say it is regrettable rather than a handicap, because it makes one wonder who is to be blamed for it. And I ask myself, why would those who had said that they were willing to hold a dialogue be made responsible for the deaths? I heard somewhere that a union leader had asked how many people had to die for the government to heed the claims of the people. I would answer that union leader by asking him how many people must die before he decides to hold a dialogue?

[Question] That means that you suspect that people like him do not want to hold a dialogue, but rather want to assume power through violence?

[Answer] If they are not willing to hold a dialogue, something I will not affirm because they say they do want to talk, then their attitude is contrary to their previous request for dialogue.

[Question] Do you think that the people really want to talk when, let's speak frankly, they are asking the government to leave power?

[Answer] I believe that there are some democratic sectors that really want to find solutions, seek a reconciliation, speed up the enactment of political laws, and find a way to speed up the democratic institutionalization. On the other hand, there is no doubt that some sectors only think of and promote violent actions for the purpose of destabilizing the government and causing it to topple. Although they do not say that this is what they seek, their objective is clear.

However, as in every extremist movement this irresponsible position is maintained by a minority. It is irresponsible because it seeks changes through violent actions. One can never know the consequences of violent actions, and therefore the people who think of Chile must prevent such actions.

[Question] Do you think that the main problem of the country is currently economic, political, social, or moral?

[Answer] I believe that the fields that you mentioned are interrelated. Finding a solution to the political problem will obviously help resolve the economic one and vice versa. And of course, solving the economic problems will help to attain a political pacification and to find reasonable and civilized solutions to the problems. Right now it is more important and more urgent to solve the economic problems first, mainly because these problems are affecting a considerable number of unemployed people.

[Question] Don't you think that the high rate of unemployment could have "prompted" the political problems?

[Answer] This government, and the president of the republic has said himself, has given priority to facing the unemployment problem and to promoting a far-reaching program to solve it in various ways.

[Question] What does the opening you have proposed for union organizations consist of?

[Answer] It means considering the claims made by large union organizations. This does not include just any organization with a legal status or sectors which, though important, are not represented by either a labor or business organization. The claims and proposals submitted by these union organizations will be studied. I have found myself with more than 400 notes outlining problems or proposing amendments to the labor which will have to be analyzed. I cannot say whether all of them will be approved, but the government is willing to listen to the reasons given and to see whether they are just and serious. If so, the pertinent amendments will be proposed to the executive brance.

[Question] Do you think that the labor law is good, or that it is bad because it has too many mistakes?

[Answer] What happens is that we always point out what we do not like because we, the Chilean people, are always inclined to criticize things. However, we forget that there are innumerable regulations that totally conform to the ILO recommendations. Sometimes we also view problems in a different way. However, the basic rights of the workers are established in the Constitution as well as in the labor law. Our labor law is well coordinated, and it establishes rights that are beneficial for both workers and businessmen. Now, as for whether we need to improve anything, this we will study carefully. I plan to immediately discuss this issue with the businessmen and the workers.

[Question] You have stated that the Labor Ministry is an "arbitrator" between workers and businessmen. Doesn't it also play a leading role in the sense of enacting general rules?

[Answer] The Labor Ministry serves as an arbitrator when there are labor conflicts, but it also plays a leading role in the enactment of rules that are believed advantageous for the country in general. We must always bear in mind that the socio-economic problems affect not only the workers and businessmen but also consumers and all the people in general. The businessmen and workers could easily solve some of these problems by increasing both wages and prices. However, we also have the consumer sector, which includes all the workers. Such a measure would cause the consumers to lose to inflation everything that they gained through negotiations.

[Question] Are you among those who blame everything on the "Chicago Boys," or do you think that other people are also responsible for the probems?

[Answer] I am not among those who blame it all on the so-called "Chicago Boys," because they promoted an overall economic program which could have been affected by internal and external factors. But I do not think it is worth asking oneself things such as who is responsible for the low price of our products on the international market, the high price of the products we import, and the financial crisis. I admit that there is a financial crisis in the majority of the Latin American and developing countries. A different program to face the international recession and Chile's internal difficulties would have perhaps encountered the same problems. But, instead of crying over spilt milk or looking for scapegoats, we must look to the future.

[Question] What are your concerns as a Chilean citizen and as a minister?

[Answer] I am concerned over the possibility of a hardening of positions that might close the path to a dialogue. As a Chilean, I am worried about the adoption of coercive measures that are against the interests of the nation. The nation needs to find moderate solutions in keeping with the present situation. As a minister, and also as a Chilean, it worries me that union problems should be handled from a political point of view.

[Question] The Production and Commerce Confederation has proposed an economic plan that, as it said, would cause a higher rate of inflation than expected but it would reactivate the national economy. Is it possible to reactivate the economy without affecting the pockets of the workers? I ask this because the wages of the majority of the workers are frozen.

[Answer] We cannot approve a reactivation plan that would increase inflation because inflation would harm the wages of the workers. Inflation would drain the incomes of all the Chilean people. For this reason, this problem must be studied carefully and no drastic decisions must be made. This issue must be entrusted to people who know about finance, because they will make a prudent study of it, taking into consideration all national factors. The government cannot tackle the economic problems separately. The president of the republic has charged Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa with coordinating the measures to be adopted in the financial, political, labor, and social fields.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER RETURNS FROM EXILE

PY031826 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Andres Zaldivar Larrain, president of the Christian Democratic International, has returned to the country. At Pudahuel Airport he was received by a group of friends and relatives, headed by Gabriel Valdes.

Zaldivar Gives Interview

PY040243 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] [In progress] The former congressman thanked the Spanish people and government for their hospitality. [Begin Zaldivar recording] I want to voice my gratitude for the hospitality and affection that the Spanish people showed me, that is, the Spanish people in general, whatever their political leanings. In the Spanish democracy I enjoyed an example of hospitality with those living in exile.

It helped me bear the pain of living in exile and to carry out a fruitful task which, I am sure, will be for the benefit of my country and myself. I owe this to the support the Spaniards and their institutions gave me. [end recording]

Andres Zaldivar voiced his great satisfaction over being allowed to return to his fatherland:

[Begin Zaldivar recording] I want to tell the listeners of Radio Cooperativa that I am deeply moved by the fact that I can finally return to my fatherland. As you well know, I was granted a special permit to return to the country only for a few days in April, to visit my father who was very ill. Now I am returning free of any conditions or restrictions such as those imposed on that occasion. I know that everyone understood my situation. [end recording]

The president of the International Christian Democrats pointed out that he will now be able to return to Chile to work for the return to democracy. [Begin Zaldivar recording] Today I return to my fatherland to work for it, for its interests and the well-being of each and every one of us. I return to my fatherland to work for democracy, because I believe that Chile should return to its historical path; Chile must live in democracy. There is no reason for it to be an exception, or an island within the Latin American Continent. Chile is a country with a democratic background and there is no reason to throw this overboard or to conceal it. [end recording]

Zaldivar then pointed out that this task, among other issues, also provides for recognition of all human rights in Chile. [Begin Zaldivar recording] I am going to work in Chile so that each and every basic human right is respected. I will work to put an end to people living in exile. I don't believe that any country, any government, any authority has the right to prohibit any citizen from being able to live in his fatherland. It is a sacred, undeniable right, and nobody can prohibit it except in the case of a law which might sentence the guilty person to banishment after he has been tried and has had the full and legitimate right to defend himself. I will work to do away with banishment, so that it may never happen again. I think that it is one of the most shameful episodes in the history of our fatherland. [end recording]

He also asserted that he will work to achieve a peaceful transition. [Begin Zaldivar recording] Moreover, I want to return to my fatherland to seek pacification and harmony. I do not believe in violence as a solution. But I do believe that when the authorities and those who enjoy power are not aware of the people's reality and the real cause for their protests and demands they, many times, are responsible for driving the people to violence. I think that we must prevent this. Chile would not profit from any violent solution, no matter from which party it may stem. I will work for a peaceful transition to a real and loyal democracy according to the guidelines established by the country and not by a group of persons. I will work loyally for the principles I uphold. [end recording]

Andres Zaldivar also said that he will direct the International Christian Democratic Party from Santiago. [Begin Zaldivar recording] I will also carry out my duties as president of the International Christian Democratic Party from Santiago, Chile. I have decided and it has already been agreed that the headquarters of that international movement will be based in Santiago, from where I will carry out my tasks, first of all for the well-being of my country, and secondly, for the ideals which I share. [end recording]

Zaldivar thanked all those persons who publicly and anonymously cooperated so that he could return to the country. On this occasion he also referred to the recently established dialogue between the government and the Democratic Alliance. [Begin Zaldivar recording] The Christian Democratic Party has an important role in the country; therefore, it should take part in that so-called Democratic Alliance. I also believe that it is not a question of who is more or less important. The superiority of one party or the other is not very important [words indistinct]. The important issue is that the democrats, whatever they may call themselves, unite, as they have already done, in order to allow Chile to return to democracy. I have no precise information that it has met with new Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa. I have heard a few scattered commentaries, but I believe that any opening to a dialogue is a positive step. But we must take into account that democracy in Chile will not be achieved on the basis of an unyielding position taken by either party, but on the basis of what the country desires. It is not a matter of imposing deadlines or certain legal measures or personal interests. The important issue is the country's well-being, and I hope that in this regard a sincere dialogue will be held, because otherwise it will just be a conversation between the deaf. [end recording].

Zaldivar was asked why the Communist Party had been excluded from the Democratic Alliance. [Begin Zaldivar recording] I believe that one should distinguish a political alliance from a political pact designed to rule a country ... [station interrupts recording]

SOCIALISTS ESTABLISH 'DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT'

PY051519 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1455 GMT 3 Sep 83

[By Albino Mallo]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 3 Sep (EFE) -- The Chilean socialists have announced the creation of a "People's Democratic Movement" [Movimiento Democratico Popular] which is linked to the Communist Party, but has nothing to do with the "Democratic Alliance." This announcement was made as the Christian Democrats received their leaders Andres Zaldivar and Renan Fuentealba and prepared another and much publicized national protest against Pinochet.

These new opposition moves take place at a crucial moment for Chile, when the fifth day of national protest, scheduled for 8 September, is being organized.

Manuel Almeyda, German Correa and Gonzalo Taborga, among other leaders, have announced in Santiago the creation of the "People's Democratic Movement" which, they assert, will be formed by various socialist factions, the Communist Party, the Christian left, the "MAPU" (United Popular Action Movement), and possibly the Radical Party.

Almeyda's supporters stated that Chilean socialism is currently seeking unity on three fronts; that is, "within socialism itself, since they have not been able to hold a broad dialogue in order to seek unity during the past 10 years; within the united left, which will be achieved through the creation of the 'People's Democratic Movement'; and the unity of all democratic forces of the opposition."

The "People's Democratic Movement" supports the main demands made by the "Democratic Alliance": for Pinochet to resign; for elections to establish a constituent assembly, for the establishment of a provisional government, and for the drawing up of an emergency economic program.

ATTACK ON KOREAN PLANE TERMED 'HOSTILE ACTION'

PA032346 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota -- The Colombian Government is shocked by the accident of the South Korean plane in which 269 persons were killed, and demands punishment of the responsible parties. In a message to South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, the Colombian Foreign Ministry describes the Soviet fighter planes' attack on the Korean aircraft as a hostile action contrary to the most elementary principles of human rights. The message adds that the Colombian Government expects the investigations to continue so as to establish responsibility and so that the steps dictated by international principles and international law will be taken.

CANADA OFFERS TO JOIN CONTADORA GROUP'S EFFORTS

PA021243 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2320 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota, 1 Sep [DPA] -- The Canadian Government today offered to join in the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace in Central America. "We are prepared to cooperate in this process, if your government and those of the other involved nations feel that Canada may play a useful and effective role," Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau said in a message to Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

In the message, which was released by the government palace in Bogota today, Trudeau expresses his appreciation of the recent report sent him by the Colombian, Venezuelan, Panamanian, and Mexican presidents on the "Cancun Declaration," which advocates peaceful solutions to the current Central American conflicts. "Your declaration and the specific proposals contained in it constitute an excellent and positive step in promoting peace in Central America," Trudeau said.

After expressing his confidence in the area's peace process, the Canadian prime minister noted: "I hope that the Central American countries will react positively to your initiatives, and that other governments will continue to lend their full support, as we in Canada do, to your efforts to achieve peace in Central America."

EPL GUERRILLAS OCCUPY RADIO PROSPERIDAD

PA040228 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Medellin -- A group of guerrillas from the Peoples Liberation Army [EPL] seized Radio Prosperidad in the municipality of Turbo. Police sources said the subversives arrived at the radio station, intimidated the personnel by brandishing firearms, and forced them to play a cassette on which they had recorded statements attacking President Belisario Betancur's policies and opposing the creation of another (?military unit) in the area. The guerrillas remained on the premises for 10 minutes and then fled to an unknown location.

DC-3 ON ALLEGED DRUG FLIGHT CRASHES; 3 KILLED

PA052024 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1757 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota, 5 Sep [EFE] -- Three persons were killed when a Mexican-licensed aircraft crashed near Carraipia in the Colombian department of La Guajira. Police spokesmen reported that the DC-3 entered the country without permission and that the crash was apparently due to engine failure. It is believed the airplane was transporting a large shipment of marijuana and cocaine destined for the United States. It was impossible to identify the victims, including the pilot, because of the condition in which they were found.

ECONOMY MINISTER TO VISIT VENEZUELA, USSR

PY022038 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 1 Sep (AFP) -- It was officially reported in Lima today that Peruvian Economy Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor will travel within the next few days to Venezuela and the USSR. Rodriguez Pastor, together with high-ranking officials of the Economy Ministry and the chairman of the Central Reserve Bank, Richard Webb, and of the Bank of the Nation, Augusto Blacker, will attend a conference in Caracas of the OAS Economic and Social Council. This meeting will be held from 5 to 9 September.

After the conference, Minister Rodriguez Pastor and Blacker will travel to Moscow. In the Soviet capital they will be joined by Army Commander in Chief General Carlos Briceno. From 10 to 15 September they will negotiate the rescheduling of Peru's foreign debt with the USSR.

ECUADOREAN ILLEGALS LINKED TO SHINING PATH

PY051818 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 27 Aug 83 p A10

[Excerpt] The Ecuadorean police have uncovered a link between a group of criminals who operate in Ecuador and the Shining Path group. This information was obtained after subjecting drug trafficker Carlos Manrique Chavez' right hand man to thorough questioning. Manrique, who is being held in prison in Quito, is considered the leader of the group.

During a telephone conversation with EL COMERCIO, Lieutenant Jorge Balarezo of the Ecuadorean police said that during questioning yesterday, Benavides [no further identification given] revealed that the group periodically sent funds to Peru to finance the terrorist acts of the Shining Path group.

The group was directed from "Garcia Moreno" Prison in Quito by Peruvian drug trafficker Carlos Manrique and, according to Lt Balarezo, the group was comprised of 8 men and 11 women. The criminals used to hold up banks, steal cars, issue forged dollar bills, and engage in prostitution, according to the information released by the police.

As of yesterday, the police had arrested 16 members of the group after a spectacular operation carried out by members of the INTERPOL Criminal Investigation Department and the Ecuadorean police.

SHINING PATH MURDERS TWO LOCAL OFFICIALS

PY020508 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0154 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 1 Sep (EFE) -- Police sources reported today that the mayor and the lieutenant governor of a district of the Peruvian Department of Libertad were murdered by a group of 40 terrorists. This event took place in Curgos, 200 km northeast of Trujillo, a departmental capital north of Lima. The victims were Mayor Genaro Castillo, member of the main opposition party APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], and Jose Chipin, lieutenant governor.

The reports, confirmed by the fourth command of the civilian guard, state that the group of 40 heavily armed subversives arrived in the town and, upon taking Castillo and Chipin from their homes, dragged them to the parade grounds and executed them. The execution was carried out in front of all the inhabitants of Curgos after submitting the two authorities to what the terrorists call a "people's trial."

STUDENTS STAGE PROTEST; POLICE DETAIN ABOUT 20

PY030146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0119 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 2 Sep (EFE) -- Some 20 persons were detained tonight in Montevideo during a student demonstration against the Uruguayan military regime. Approximately 500 students gathered in downtown Montevideo, where they shouted slogans against the military and asked for freedom and the democratization of the nation.

Interrupting traffic on some streets, the students gathered in front of the university, where other students who were going to class at that moment joined them. The demonstration had reportedly been called secretly, through telephone calls and leaflets distributed in different areas of the city. According to eyewitness reports to EFE, plainclothes policemen detained a score of youths near the national library.

Detainees Given to Executive Branch

PY051901 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Montevideo police headquarters has just reported that 21 persons who were involved in a demonstration on 2 September have been turned over to the executive branch.

The police arrested a total of 89 persons, among them leaders of the demonstration and some agitators, but the courts later released all of them.

However, since police records showed that 10 of the detainees were political activists and 11 others were identified as the main agitators of the demonstration, the police turned these persons over to the executive branch, in keeping with the security measures in Article No 168, Clauses No 1 and 17 of the Constitution.

BLANCO PARTY PUBLIC RALLY FOR 10 SEP PROHIBITED

PY021630 Paris AFP in Spanish 2334 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 1 Sep (AFP) -- Party leader Silvia Ferreira Morelli today revealed that the Uruguayan authorities have prohibited a ceremony that the Blanco Party was to hold on 10 September to commemorate the 79th anniversary of the death of Aparicio Saravia, the most prominent figure in Blanco Party history. Silvia Ferreira, daughter of exiled Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, stated that the Blanco Party Executive Board had decided to hold a public rally at which speeches would be made at the foot of Saravia's monument, but she said that Police Chief Washington Varela prohibited it.

Silvia Ferreira added that, based on a decree issued 2 August which banned political activities, the police chief authorized the party to hold a rally on the party premises, adding that it must be attended exclusively by Blanco Party members.

HAVANA INTERVIEWS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

PA042328 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Pedro Martinez Pirez interview with Luis Fernandez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay; place and date not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Fernandez -- in progress] ...in our country we have been developing a process which might seem slow, but I would say it gives one a sense of strength and security. It has been a process to unify and coordinate all the antidictoratorial forces. This was proven effectively in 1980 with the rejection of the attempt to legitimize -- by means of a fascist constitution -- the institutional methods and acts that had been adopted by the dictatorship.

[Martinez] Fernandez, what about the dialogue that had been taking place between the government and politicians from the authorized parties?

[Fernandez] Well, the dialogue was a result of the dictatorship's need to seek other formulas, because its isolation was too complete. The U.S. State Department, U.S. imperialism itself, needed a government with other characteristics, one that could at least be represented at certain international organizations as a government created by a pseudodemocracy. So they invented this dialogue, basically trying to impose military control.

The government brazenly tried to impose its will during this dialogue, presenting 24 points containing the greatest aberrations possible. The government was seeking to include its fascist methods in a constitution, so the politicians decided to break off this dialogue. This was very positive, demonstrating that none of the politicians wished to reconcile themselves with the dictatorship.

[Martinez] Fernandez, what is the Broad Front's position right now? What are its main points?

[Fernandez] Well, the Broad Front basically feels that, in the first place, freedom, now, is the minimum requirement for a consensus by all forces. This has made it possible to organize the Assembly for Democracy Now. This is the Broad Front's basic position. In other words, it seeks full liberty for all political parties and, especially, freedom for all the political prisoners. In addition, it seeks economic measures dealing with the nationalization of the banking sector and agrarian reform.

[Martinez] Fernandez, Uruguay is in a southern cone region where changes are occurring: Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, and also the commotions in Chile. Do you think all this has a bearing on the Uruguayan process?

[Fernandez] Yes, there is no doubt. We can say that Latin America is linked, and that what happens in each country directly influences all the others. I can give you an example: This beautiful reality we have in Latin America, the Cuban revolution, had an overwhelming influence in each of our nations; this was true in Uruguay. It is a fact, because the solidarity which was offered by the Uruguayan people to the Cuban revolution served to develop the unity process of the Uruguayan people themselves.

GUATEMALAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA030107 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Caracas, 2 Sep (AFP) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran arrived here tonight on a 2-day visit.

Andrade was greeted by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco. He will meet with President Luis Herrera Campins tomorrow.

"We greatly appreciate Venezuela's efforts in Contadora," was Andrade's laconic reply when asked at Caracas airport about the relation between his visit and the meeting of Central American foreign ministers and the Contadora Group (Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama) on 7 September.

Andrade's visit to Caracas is taking place only a few hours after one by U.S. roving Ambassador Richard Stone.

General Adolfo Alvarez Martinez, the Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief, visited here 2 days ago.

Meets With Herrera Campins

PA060356 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0231 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Caracas, 3 Sep (DPA) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade said today in Caracas that Guatemala will participate in the upcoming meeting of the Contadora Group with the "political desire to find rapprochement formulas that will lead to a peaceful solution to the regional Central American problem."

Andrade met today, the second day of his visit to Caracas, with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at Miraflores Palace. The meeting lasted 70 minutes. President Herrera said: "We talked for a long time and exchanged viewpoints on the Central American situation. The Guatemalan minister is very interested in establishing contact with the Contadora Group. We have very good relations with Guatemala."

Before meeting with Herrera Campins, Andrade met with his Venezuelan counterpart, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

Andrade said: "This personal and private meeting with the Venezuelan foreign minister was very positive. I was very pleased with it. I also had an opportunity to chat with him last night, shortly after I arrived."

Andrade added that "the efforts of the Contadora Group are very important. It is really up to the Central American peoples to resolve to find a path to peace, but we are indebted and grateful to the Contadora Group."

Asked if a war could break out in the Central American region, Andrade said: "The Central American peoples, the Contadora Group, and all of Latin America want to do whatever is necessary to find a peaceful solution." The Guatemalan minister's visit to Caracas ends tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT URGES INVESTIGATION OF KAL INCIDENT

FL031000 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0435 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government today called for a thorough and impartial investigation into the disappearance of a South Korean plane, the Secretariat of Foreign Relations announced.

In a communique released this evening, the Foreign Secretariat said it had followed with particular interest and concern the reports related to the disappearance of the Korean Airlines Jumbo 747 which during the course of its flight had penetrated Soviet airspace and was intercepted by one or by several Soviet Air Force planes.

The Government of Mexico deeply regrets the loss of human lives resulting from this incident, the official communique stated.

At the same time, it added that the Mexican Government considers a thorough and impartial investigation essential, because if it were confirmed that the airplane was indeed shot down, it would, under any circumstance, be a condemnable act, a serious violation of international law, and an offense against the security of air travel.

The Foreign Ministry, noting that the need to determine the facts accurately had been advanced during the UN Security Council this afternoon, said it would be paying particular attention to the developments of this unfortunate incident.

POLITICAL LEADERS SCORE REAGAN STATEMENT ON C.A.

PA051358 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 29 Aug 83 p 5

[Text] The anticommunist statement Ronald Reagan made while discussing Central America has caused indignation in political circles because, as spokesmen for the PST [Socialist Workers Party], PPS [Popular Socialist Party], and PMT [Mexican Workers Party] said, what he did was to voice support for the reactionary sectors in Latin America.

PPS leader Francisco Ortiz Mendoza feels that this is "madness," because the Central American peoples' struggle for justice and self-determination cannot be stopped. The danger, he said, is that a fierce anticommunist campaign may be unleashed in Mexico, where the class struggle is taking on momentum. Ricardo Govela, of the PST, said that Reagan is defining his position more clearly every day now that the Central American crisis has entered a critical stage, because what he said entails the increased danger of U.S. intervention in the area.

DE LA MADRID DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT, PEACE EFFORTS

PM021609 PARIS LE MONDE in French 2 Sep 83 p 5

[Interview with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid by Marcel Niedergang on 31 August, in Mexico City]

[Text] Mexico City -- Mexico is facing a crisis of unprecedented proportions and the specter of the 1968 riots haunts both its leaders and its public. With a foreign debt of $85 billion, the country was on the brink of bankruptcy a year ago. It can be said now that it has not collapsed, thanks partly to the understanding of international bankers, first and foremost U.S. bankers.

Experts even point out, with surprise and satisfaction, signs, albeit modest, of recovery. As a result of drastic import cuts, the balance of trade has been in the black since the spring, and in August Mexico began to repay debts netotiated in 1982 with the U.S. Administration. It has signed a favorable accord rescheduling repayment of $11.4 billion of the public debt, which it was due to repay to more than 500 international banks by the end of 1984. Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog described the agreement as "an historic event."

However, the inflation rate, though lower, is still too high -- about 80 percent a year. The austerity measures imposed by the IMF are having the usual results, tragic for the most underprivileged: a considerable lowering of purchasing power and increased unemployment, reflected in a spectacular rise in the crime rate.

But thus far the tide of strikes has been contained. The feared social eruption has not occurred. The panic of the final months of 1982 has been succeeded by a gloomy, though less tense, outlook.

Question: So has there been a "Mexican miracle"?

Answer: There is no miracle, and there can be none in this field. There has been a vigorous and supportive response from the majority of Mexicans. We have accepted some painful readjustments, we have restored order to our public finances, we have accepted the reality of the currency exchange situation, and we have renegotiated our foreign debt. We have not yet surmounted the crisis, only gained a respite in its most serious aspects. But the crisis is still there....

Question: Do you have the impression that you are living on top of a volcano?

Answer: Yes, but I am used to it. I was born in Colima, where there are minor tremors every day. The situation is calmer; the shocks have decreased in intensity. But we still have a great deal to do....

Question: Is not the social cost of this austerity too high?

Answer: Unfortunately, yes; the crisis is affecting living standards. It is because Mexicans were living beyond their means that we are in the situation.

Planetary Situation

Question: Not all of them, presumably....

Answer: I would say the majority, nationwide. We did not take the essential measures; we lived under the delusion nurtured by the oil boom. We were mistaken -- both those who prompted us to accumulate an excessive debt and we ourselves. It is a world problem.

Question: Do you think it is possible to create a cartel of indebted countries of Latin America, which are meeting in Caracas on 5 September?

Answer: I do not think there can be all-embracing renegotiation of the developing countries', and especially the Latin American countries', foreign debt. The situations vary according to the particular countries. I do not share the viewpoint of those who advocate a broad moratorium. This is not a realistic or just solution. I think that we should honor our commitments, and pay our debts, but renegotiate the repayment periods according to our capabilities.

This does not mean that consultation among countries in debt is not desirable, because it is necessary to seek greater cooperation to overcome the economic crisis together. I personally think that this crisis is so great that it can only be solved at the international level.

Question: Do you think that the possible bankruptcy of some countries with large debts could spark a world monetary collapse?

Answer: I do not think there will be a total and absolute collapse. I know that the creditor countries still have some room to maneuver to protect their financial systems. But I think there will be a very serious international financial crisis unless facilities are granted to those who need them, and of course, the developing countries will be the worst affected....

Question: Does the renegotiation of your debt reduce your diplomatic room to maneuver? It was in Colombia and Costa Rica that the Salvadoran insurgents met with the envoys of Mr Reagan and the Salvadoran Government. Does this imply a more timid attitude by Mexico?

Answer: Certainly not. We also took part in preparing for those meetings, this initiation of dialogue. And what interests us most are the results. There is broad and real agreement among the four Contadora Group countries. It does not really matter where the negotiations took place. Mexico is still closely linked with the search for a negotiated solution in Central America and the extension of the present detente. We have contributed to the rapprochement between the various Salvadoran groups and we are satisfied that Ambassador Stone is taking part in the contacts, because the United States is a decisive party in finding a solution to the conflicts. It is true that there is a break. But the risks remain. That is why we are continuing our efforts with all the countries concerned, with the United States and with Cuba.

The Atmosphere Is Improving

Question: Is this break partly due to U.S. military pressures?

Answer: I do not think so. I think, rather, that military-style actions, like the incursions by armed groups into Nicaragua or the major U.S. maneuvers in the region, damage the atmosphere of the negotiations.

Question: What could Cuba do to speed up this detente?

Answer: Cuba has already reacted positively and rapidly to the appeal launched by the Contadora Group. Fidel Castro has shown that he is very willing to cooperate with the effort to seek a negotiated peace in the region -- in practical terms, by proposing to withdraw its military advisers if Nicaragua agreed.

Question: And what do you think the Soviet Union could do?

Answer: The best thing the Soviets could do is to not interfere. They should clearly state that they do not intend to interfere.

Question: Following your most recent meeting with Mr Reagan, what is your interpretation of Washington's policy in Central America?

Answer: It seems to me that Mr Reagan's underlying premise is his fear of a Soviet and Cuban intervention in the Central American conflicts. And he told me he felt the desire to negotiate had not yet been displayed clearly and broadly enough in practice.

It seems to me, personally, that Nicaragua is maintaining an attitude of objectivity and good faith in favor of negotiation. Managua displayed this recently in its conflict with Costa Rica. What is needed is to increase the credibility of all sides involved. And as far as I am concerned, it is very important that there be a frank, open, and direct dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua.

Question: But the United States is not very willing to conduct such a dialogue...

Answer: The climate is improving, from this viewpoint. Mr Stone's latest talks with the Managua leaders were positive. It is necessary to continue in that direction.

Question: Would you now sign another French-Mexican declaration on El Salvador like that of August 1981?

Answer: The evolution of the situation in Central America leads us to believe that an effort must be made to reduce tensions by means of Latin American mechanisms. I recognize the conduct, in good faith, of France and other European countries, especially Spain, in seeking a negotiated solution. The French-Mexican declaration had its role and its usefulness. Events corroborated the arguments behind that declaration, since the opposing sides have begun to conduct a dialogue. The attitude of France, Spain and the European Community has had a powerful moral impact on the Central American conflicts. The underlying causes of these conflicts are economic and social. It is underdevelopment that lies at the root of everything. If Europe, the United States, Japan, and the Latin American countries are willing to cooperate in development plans for the Central American countries, in accordance with the objectives of those countries' governments, we would be moving in the right direction.

Violence in Area

PA042021 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1039 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Madrid, 4 Sep (EFE) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has insisted that a negotiated and diplomatic solution is required if Central America is to avoid a "regional war." In a statement to the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS of Madrid, the Mexican head of state voiced his concern about the Central American problem, particularly the tension between Honduras and Nicaragua and the "situation in El Salvador, where violence has not only persisted but seems to be spreading."

He praised the efforts of the Contadora Group -- stressing the detente that has been achieved between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the Sandinists' dialogue with the governments of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

"The Latin Americans are not a military power, nor do we wish to be," de la Madrid said, raising the need for Cuba and the United States to participate in the peace-seeking efforts in Central America.

He noted the divergent views in his recent meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, "whose country," he said, "is skeptical toward Cuba and Nicaragua." He indicated that this can "be overcome with attitudes on the part of both sides that can serve as the basis for 'honorable and firm' negotiations."

De la Madrid, who focused his statement on efforts to resolve the Central American conflict, praised Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' attitude toward this issue and reviewed his actions since 1 December, when Mexico was facing "a truly serious situation."

PRI SCORES VICTORIES IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

'Resounding' Win in Veracruz

FL051920 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Veracruz, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- In a climate of absolute calm, delegates of the 16 electoral districts of the state announced this evening that the PRI had scored a resounding victory in the elections held here. The announcement made by the PRI's state leadership committee added that despite the fact there had been some speculation of a possible National Action Party [PAN] victory in Veracruz and Tuxpan, the PRI had scored an overwhelming victory. According to the estimates of the 16 delegates, the PRI got 80 percent of the vote and the PAN 20 percent.

North Baja Win 'Total'

FL051950 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0401 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Mexicali, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Senator Norberto Mora Plancarte, PRI state delegate, this evening declared a total PRI victory in the election for governor, deputies, and town councils. Mora Plancarte told a press conference that the PRI victory signaled that [North] Baja California's revolutionary citizens reaffirmed their confidence in Mexico's economic policies. He said the elections had been clean, orderly, and exemplary, despite the provocations of the National Action Party, which for the past 15 days had been violating electoral laws. He said the opposition had not gained any majority seats and would only be awarded the four local deputy minority seats in the state's congress.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN CREDIT -- A $32-million credit was signed yesterday in Ottawa between the Mexican drilling company "Perforadora Mexico, S.A." and the Bank of Montreal and the Export Bank of Canada. This is the first time the Export Bank of Canada has granted a credit to a private Mexican enterprise. The funds will be used to purchase a Canadian-built, self-rising drilling platform. [Summary] [Mexico City NOVEDADES in Spanish 26 Aug 83 pp 1, 16 PA]

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE MISSION -- The Foreign Secretariat yesterday announced that Mexico and Czechoslovakia have scheduled the next meeting of the bilateral economic cooperation commission for the second half of 1984. This was decided during consultations with the visiting Czechoslovak delegation led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec. The Czechoslovak officials met from 24 to 26 August with the Foreign Relations, Commerce, Finance, and Energy Secretariats. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 27 Aug 83 p 8 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER, OTHER CABINET MEMBERS RESIGN

PA042341 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2311 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Communique issued by the Panamanian Government on 4 September 1983; read by reporter Diana Arosemena -- live]

[Text] The Panamanian president today accepted the resignations of the ministers of foreign affairs, finance and treasury, labor and social welfare, and public works as well as the resignation of the general manager of the Panamanian Tourism Institute. The people of Panama are informed of the following changes in the president's ministerial cabinet:

Minister of Commerce and Industries	Carlos Hoffman
Minister of Labor and Social Welfare	Arturo Melo
Minister of Finance and Treasury	Gabriel Castro
Minister of Public Works	Carlos Clement
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Oyden Ortega
Minister of Presidency	Mario de Diego
General Manager of the Panamanian Tourism Institute	Alberto Barrios
Deputy Manager of the Panamanian Tourism Institute	Jose A. Dennis
Director of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification	Ernesto Perez Balladares
Deputy Director of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification	Victor Urrutia.

Juana Abood is hereby appointed national customs director, replacing Ricardo Villalaz.

Amado Discusses Leaving Post

PA052124 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Interview with former Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III by an unidentified reporter on 5 September, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Rumor has it that you will direct General Ruben Dario Paredes' presidential campaign. Is this true?

[Amado] Due to the friendship I have developed with Gen Paredes and my conviction that he can be a great statesman, we will give him all our aid and cooperation in this presidential campaign.

[Reporter] But is it true that you will play an important role in Gen Paredes' candidacy?

[Amado] It is very likely that we will be closely connected with the management of the political campaign.

[Reporter] Does this mean that you will be the director of Gen Paredes' presidential campaign?

[Amado] We have not yet reached the stage of organizing a campaign directorate. We are still contacting various political groups, after which we would coordinate a campaign mechanism involving the various support activities characteristic of this type of operation.

[Reporter] Does this mean then that your leaving the Foreign Ministry is the result of your support and direct participation in Gen Paredes' candidacy?

[Amado] There are several important factors connected with my leaving the ministry, one of them being the economic and political developments that will take place in the next few months here in Panama. I must also stress the economic development aspect because, due to my training, my activities have traditionally been connected with the Amado Industrial Group's productive activities. This has been a strong point of support in terms of both our individual development and our participation in the country's development. Considering the current situation in the economic world, business activity must also be supported. Secondly, since political activity is imminent, and since I am a friend of Gen Paredes and I am convinced he can become a great statesman, I could not take advantage of my position as minister and have it conflict with the 1984 elections.

[Reporter] Why are you leaving now, at such an important moment in the international geopolitical situation?

[Amado] The situation presented by the Contadora meeting slated for this week, during which I will give every form of support to new Foreign Minister Ortega, has enabled us to make a very harmonious transition. It has enabled us to share this change with the foreign ministers who will be visiting here. Perhaps it would be more negative, more difficult, to change officials, especially in view of the responsibilities inherent in this ministry, after a long absence of contacts with other Central American nations. It seemed opportune for me to introduce the new Panamanian foreign minister to the Central American foreign ministers and to the Contadora Group; to review jointly the activities carried out so far; to make a summary of the situation; and to begin the work session this week on a strong footing, rather than leaving it for later, when we already knew that we were going to leave the ministry.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS DOWNING OF KOREAN AIRLINER

PA020446 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Panamanian Government Communique issued on 1 September 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Panamanian Government expresses its repudiation and strongly condemns the intolerable and inexplicable act of aggression by the Soviet Union against a Korean-flag civilian aircraft in which 269 people lost their lives.

We express our solidarity with the government of Seoul, and send heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims of this action, which violated the most elemental norms of international law.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL ENVOY STONE REPORTED

PA021828 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Upon his arrival in Panama City today, Richard Stone, the special U.S. envoy in charge of reviewing Central American problems, strongly criticized the criminal action perpetrated by the Soviet Union that caused the death of 269 passengers aboard a South Korean commercial airliner.

The special U.S. envoy stressed that the confidentiality of his meetings with the Salvadoran guerrillas will be a determining factor in the achievement of peace in the area.

President Receives Stone

PA031415 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpt] President Ricardo de la Espriella today granted an audience to Ricard Stone, roving U.S. ambassador to Central America. During the meeting, held at the Palace of the Herons, the Central American situation and peace mechanisms were reviewed. De la Espriella's meeting with Stone has taken place less than a week after the resumption of talks between the Contadora Group and the Central American foreign ministers.

REAGAN PLAN BENEFITS DEPEND ON COMPENSATIONS

PA050444 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Sep 83 p 1-A

[Article by Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Excerpt] Jose Menalco Solis, planning and economic policy minister, has admitted that it is necessary to compensate U.S. citizens who suffered damages at the hands of Panamanian authorities, an essential move if Panama is to benefit from the Reagan plan.

The Panamanian Government had never before publicly admitted these obligations, but at a meeting 2 days ago with a U.S. delegation sent by President Ronald Reagan, Solis admitted that the pending demands must be resolved before Panama can benefit from the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

The planning minister did not specifically address compensation for Thomas Moody, former owner of the Hotel Pidertupo in San Blas which the Kuna General Congress took over in June 1981 after Mr Moody was injured in an incident.

Another pending claim is by former owners of the Boston Coconut Company and the Panama Boston Coconut Company for compensation for 250 hectares of land expropriated as a result of alleged overdue tax payments. The claim amounts to $4.5 million.

Also pending is the case of the former owners of Citricos de Panama, who are demanding $7.5 million despite the government's insistence that the properties in Chiriqui were worth only $1.5 million.

NORIEGA VOWS NO INTERFERENCE IN GOVERNMENT

PA021910 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Interview with Brigadier General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, by Jose Santamaria Llamas at the Edwin Fabrega Hydroelectric Plant in Chiriqui Province -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Santamaria Llamas] General, there is widespread concern over the continued involvement of the National Guard in political affairs, even if this does not take the form of direct interference in the working of the central government.

[Noriega] I agree, but this is not, and never will be, the intention of this commander. I know where I stand, what my place is, and I am very much aware of my mission and sphere of influence, both institutionally and professionally.

[Santamaria Llamas] You always talk about peace. Peace is a very broad term. When you speak of peace, what sort of peace do you mean?

[Noriega] I am referring to the peace that comes from within. A man who is not at peace with himself can neither project nor find it. When such a man ties his inner peace to that of his fellow man, two concentric circles of peace will result.

[Santamaria Llamas] How can the National Guard, which is an armed institution, a collegiate body [as heard], guarantee this peace and project it to the community?

[Noriega] We have already done so. Proof of this is the fact that Panama is at peace while the Central American isthmus is an arena for circles and triangles of armed conflict. This is true because we had a man like Torrijos, one who believed that peace does not come from the force of weapons or the edge of a bayonet. Peace comes when those weapons and those bayonets are placed at the service of a people, in brotherhood, united in such a way as to achieve positive development.

[Santamaria Llamas] General, where does the real power currently lie?

[Noriega] In the presidency -- isn't that obvious? [general laughter] President Ricardo de la Espriella possesses full powers, and occupies the post of the president. Therefore, since 1145 on 12 August, that has been where the power lies.

HAVANA INTERVIEWS PEOPLE'S PARTY MEMBER

PA041847 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Report on an interview granted by Carmen de Falconet, member of the Panamanian People's Party youth organization, to Pedro Martinez Pirez, during "a recent visit to Cuba" -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Carmen de Falconet discussed some of the activities which her party has carried out, as well as the people's participation in them.

[Begin Falconet recording] We have published several articles in the newspaper UNIDAD, which is put out by the People's Party, calling upon the masses to remain faithful to the position adopted by General Torrijos concerning the people's determination to remain free and independent. The people have also been urged to participate in the events held in memory of Gen Torrijos.

As for the general's physical disappearance, our people believe that it was not accidental. His disappearance has never been fully explained. We know that this was an action carried out by the CIA and imperialism, which are now trying to make Panama regress. They want to renegotiate the treaty. We know that this was one of the factors that led to Gen Torrijos' disappearance. Our people know that his death was not accidental but, rather, that it was provoked. That is how our people feel. [end recording]

Concerning the current situation in Central America and the stand assumed by her party, Falconet said:

[Begin Falconet recording] Our organization has endorsed the Contadora Group's initiative in its public meetings, in articles published in the party newspaper, and in its leaflets. We believe that the regional situation should promote a degree of popular unity that will forestall a U.S. invasion. We know that our people must possess self-determination and that there must be no imperialist penetration. We feel that we must show solidarity with those people, today more than ever before, in order to avert imperialist penetration. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

DELEGATION OF U.S. CONGRESSMEN MEETS OFFICIALS

PA021819 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation of six U.S. congressmen who are in Costa Rica on a factfinding mission met with Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar and several cabinet ministers yesterday afternoon.

Vice President Aruaz explained the goals of the national compensation plan, which involves food and land distribution, housing construction, and the creation of jobs. The U.S. congressmen are Democrats Peter Kostmayer, from Pennsylvania; Samuel Gejdenson, from Connecticut; Bill Richardson, from New Mexico; Douglas H. Bosco, from California; Byron L. Dorgan, from North Dakota; and Republican Ed Zschau, from California.

Foreign Debt Adviser Rodolfo Silva, Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano, and Deputy Presidency Minister Manuel Carvallo participated in the meeting.

There was a wideranging discussion of topics raised by the U.S. lawmakers' delegation, some of which dealt with topics to be addressed by the commission chaired by Henry Kissinger. Kissinger will be arriving in Costa Rica in the third week of September with a 60-member working team for initial contacts on what has been described as the Marshall Plan. The commission will review such things as development, investments, exports, trade, financing, public security, and other topics of direct interest to area governments.

The U.S. congressmen said that they were pleased with the information provided by Vice President Arauz and the other government officials.

FINANCE MINISTER'S TRIP TO MEXICO, AUSTRIA ASSESSED

PA022007 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The renegotiation of the country's foreign debt with Austria and Mexico, loans for the housing and cattle sectors, and serious offers of assistance to our country because of its grave economic situation were some of the achievements of Finance Minister Ederico Vargas' tour of Mexico, the United States, and Europe.

The Costa Rican debt to the Austrian Government, amounting to 66 million Austrian shillings, was renegotiated, to be paid off in (?8) years with a grace period [time not specified] and at a 4-percent annual interest rate.

In Mexico, Vargas met with the Mexican finance secretary, and reached important decisions that will benefit Costa Rica. Although no specific figures were discussed, there is a possibility that our debt with the Mexican Government [words indistinct] on very favorable terms.

CENTRAL BANK REJECTS NICARAGUAN DEBT PROPOSAL

PA021750 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Central Bank Executive President Carlos Manuel Castillo Morales has reported that the bank's board of directors has rejected the Nicaraguan proposal on the debt it acquired as a result of trade with Costa Rica.

He added that the bank decided to maintain the Costa Rican system of export control, which Sandinist officials wanted changed to a system of equal trade. Castillo Morales said that it is more feasible to maintain the present system of restrictions on sales to Nicaragua. He emphasized that if Nicaragua wants or urgently needs any specific products from Costa Rica, arrangements could be made to use the compensation system, and added that these goods could be paid for in some other way.

Regarding the proposal that calls for a $4-million Nicaraguan surplus in trade with Costa Rica, he said that its acceptance or rejection depends on actions taken by the Sandinist government. Costa Rica will continue to follow a policy whose objective is the prevention of any increase in the Nicaraguan debt, Castillo Morales noted.

ITALIAN FINANCE MINISTER MEETS ARDE'S ROBELO

PA032351 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1928 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 3 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Italian Finance Minister Pietro Longo had dinner here with Nicaraguan politician Alfonso Robelo, political representative of ARDE (Democratic Revolutionary Alliance), during his informative visit to Costa Rica.

Longo, who is one of Italy's most influential ministers, is a personal and political friend of Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, with whom he met in May 1982 to decide on some economic cooperation programs that will soon be implemented.

During this visit Longo met with government officials and inspected some Italian firms operating in Costa Rica.

Robelo told ACAN-EFE that his meeting with Longo was friendly and informal and that the Italian leader is one of the European leaders closest to ARDE, having given it his political support many times.

Longo has not specified the type of cooperation Italy will give Costa Rica, but invited the directors of state enterprises and Vice President Alberto Fait to visit Rome to iron out the plans.

EL SALVADOR

PEACE COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PEACE TALKS

PA031138 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Members of the Peace Commission yesterday said that the mission of U.S. special envoy Richard Stone may be about to conclude here in El Salvador, since he is only mediating to establish the necessary contacts with the Salvadoran rebel groups.

Francisco Quinonez and Monsignor Marcos Rene Revelo, members of the Peace Commission who met in San Jose with representatives of the FDR and the FMLN, yesterday called a press conference to report on the meeting. According to Francisco Quinonez, who heads the government commission, the FDR-FMLN representatives limited themselves to referring to an upcoming meeting and refused to broach important points. It was only after the meeting that they released a press communique that included six points, which they refused to bring up at the meeting.

The Peace Commission reiterated that despite the delays and ambivalent signs that characterize the FDR-FMLN group, it is determined to find peace through dialogue and to ensure the incorporation of the rebel groups into the process of peace and democracy, the only means to eliminate the death, violence, and destruction imposed on the Salvadoran people.

Referring to the signs of ambivalence, Quinonez gave as an example the fact that while the two sides met, the FMLN-FDR made a statement about the start of a general offensive. The following is the communique of the Peace Commission, read by Francisco Quinonez:

[Begin recording] In compliance with its responsibilities, the Peace Commission wishes to report to the Salvadoran people that its recent activities were intended to strengthen the foundations for achieving peace in the country. The Peace Commission is carrying out its activities within the confines of the peace program of the Apaneca Pact Political Committee. Along this line, the development of the democratic process is the only permanent solution of the Salvadoran conflict. For this purpose the Peace Commission has urged the participation of all sectors in the upcoming elections. In order to speed up the process already underway, the Peace Commission has promoted an amnesty law so that all rebels up in arms can change their attitude and join the democratic process. The unanimous promulgation of the law by the Constituent Assembly shows and confirms the spirit of all political sectors represented therein, who want peace and seek the solution of the armed conflict imposed on the Salvadorans through peaceful and democratic means. Our appeal for dialogue directed to the armed groups on 30 May 1983 was not answered until 12 July. Finally, the city of Bogota, Colombia, was chosen for the meeting. At this meeting, which lasted approximately 1 hour, the representatives of the Peace Commission adopted a clear position for the primary objective of the meeting, namely, the incorporation of all political and social sectors into the process of peace and democracy being promoted by the government of national unity, a government that was born of the massive support of 1.5 million Salvadorans who, in the democratic elections of 28 March 1982, confirmed their wish to live in peace and their rejection of imposed violence, showing that the only way for any political group to achieve power is through elections, in which the only judge is the Salvadoran people. The FDR-FMLN reiterated their position that they only wanted to talk to agree on the date and place of a future meeting. In the meantime, Senator Stone has continued his efforts for peace in the Central American area, supporting in particular the activities of this commission. The position of the FDR-FMLN has been revealed at the San Jose meeting and through press reports.

The Peace Commission reiterates that despite the delays and ambivalent signs perceived on the part of the FDR-FMLN, it is determined to find peace through dialogue and to ensure the incorporation of these groups into the process of peace and democracy, the only means to eliminate the death, violence, and destruction imposed on the Salvadoran people.

Gentlemen of the press, this was the text of the press communique issued by the Peace Commission on 31 August, and which I have read to you on this date. [end recording]

COPREFA REPORTS ON MILITARY SITUATION IN SAN MIGUEL

Rebel Success Denied

PA041947 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1914 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) reported today that the guerrillas failed to achieve a propaganda victory with their attack on the headquarters of the 3d Infantry Brigade in the eastern city of San Miguel.

COPREFA explained that the rebels have been attacking the military installations in San Miguel since Saturday night and added that 6 soldiers died while 35 were wounded.

"The rebels launched a mortar attack against the headquarters of the 3d Infantry Brigade and destroyed the El Sitio coffee processing plant, located at the entrance to the city," COPREFA reported.

Furthermore, the military source reported, the rebels destroyed the Plateado bridge which leads from San Miguel to La Union and the Urbina bridge that links San Miguel with Morazan Department, as well as several homes located near the military headquarters.

COPREFA added that since 0900 (1500 GMT) this morning, Sunday, "calm has been restored in San Miguel and the civilian population is going about its normal activities."

"The attack on San Miguel is a product of the Cuban-Soviet pressure that COPREFA has previously denounced and stems from the precarious political and military situation of the rebel groups," the Army announced.

Situation Said 'Normal'

PA051215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0020 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) said here tonight that the Army is in control of the city of San Miguel following a guerrilla attack on the 3d Infantry Brigade, and that the Army "is pursuing the terrorist gangs."

COPREFA reported in a communique that the rebel attack was perpetrated with 120-mm mortars from a distance of 2 km, and that 6 soldiers were killed and 35 wounded in the attack. The communique added that "the projectiles caused an undetermined number of casualties among the civilians who live in homes close to the garrison. Several of these homes were destroyed."

The COPREFA communique says that during the attack "the FMLN seriously damaged the El Sitio coffee farm, located on the outskirts of the city, as well as the El Plateado and Urbina bridges leading from San Miguel to La Union and Morazan, in the easternmost part of El Salvador."

COPREFA said that the situation in the city of San Miguel has returned to normal and that this incursion by the Marxist FMLN groups is the first in 4 months, following the Armed Forces' dismantling of their strongholds in the area. The communique added that the Armed Forces destroyed the guerrilla strongholds by means of reconstruction operations in the areas affected by violence, such as San Vicente, Chalatenango, Morazan, and Usulutan departments.

COPREFA stressed that "this terrorist action was carried out solely for propaganda purposes, because -- from the military viewpoint -- they could not possibly occupy a city of 150,000 inhabitants such as San Miguel." The communique continues along these lines, saying that the guerrillas' goal was to "try to clean up their highly deteriorated image and to obtain leverage in the dialogue that has begun thanks to a Salvadoran Government initiative, through its Peace Commission, and to President Reagan's mediation, through Ambassador Richard Stone."

COPREFA pointed out that the actions carried out in San Miguel coincided with an announcement made in Panama by FMLN spokesman Mario Aguinada Carranza, stating that a general offensive would be launched in September.

The communique ends by saying that "the guerrillas' indiscriminate bombing of San Miguel with 60 and 120-mm mortars confirms that Nicaragua is supplying weapons to the subversives in El Salvador."

Colonel Flores Seeks Help

PA051924 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Sep (AFP) -- San Miguel, the third most important city in the country, slowly returned to normal today after the FMLN launched a violent attack on the town over the weekend.

After almost 15 hours of intense combat, San Miguel, a city of 100,000 inhabitants and capital of the department of the same name, appeared relatively calm this morning, although under strict military vigilance.

Yesterday night, Sunday, there were still some snipers in the city, but military sources claimed to have total control of San Miguel.

Colonel Jaime Flores, commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel, visited the San Vicente headquarters in that departmental capital, 50 km east of San Salvador, to request reinforcements from the 5th Brigade, which were dispatched by land and air to his department.

For her part, guerrilla Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, who participated in yesterday's fighting, told the rebel station Radio Venceremos that the preliminary talks held by the rebels with U.S. Ambassador Richard Stone "do not mean that we are going to lay down our arms."

"On the contrary," she said, "parallel with this process we will promote our actions to demonstrate our fighting capacity, which has never been lost, as was shown with the San Miguel attack."

Wounding of Flores Denied

PA052028 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpts] San Miguel returned to normal following 15 hours of fighting. After engaging in heavy fighting with rebels who attacked the 3d Infantry Brigade, the Armed Forces had the town totally under control at approximately 1400 yesterday.

The bridges located on the Panamerican Highway in the eastern sector of the city were completely destroyed. These bridges were: El Plateado, which left San Miguel without access to La Union, and Urbina, located on the military road, which left San Miguel without access to Morazan.

According to official reports, Colonel Jaime Ernesto Flores was not wounded in the fighting; on the contrary, he accompanied his troops this morning in efforts to check the city to confirm that all San Miguel residents were safe. Therefore, it has been confirmed that Flores was not hurt. According to official reports, eight soldiers died heroically in the fighting.

REBEL ACTION BLACKS OUT FOUR EASTERN DEPARTMENTS

PA032152 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Sep 83 pp 2, 26

[Excerpts] FMLN rebels have blown up an electricity tower located between Nueva Granada, Usulutan Department, and the San Lorenzo Hydroelectric Dam, which is under construction. The attack took place 2 days ago, shortly before 1700. It was reported that the terrorist action has left the entire eastern zone without power. Terrorist sappers who operate in a broad area west of Nueva Granada and Cuscatlan Bridge raided the sector and blew up a high-tension tower that supplies electricity to the departments of Morazan, La Union, San Miguel, and Usulutan. Residents of the area were left without electricity.

Colonel Luis Alonso Amaya, coordinator general of the National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas, CONARA, yesterday held a meeting with the four military commanders of the eastern zone. They will seek to organize their respective departmental coordinating boards for the reconstruction of various areas. The minister of health and other officials also attended the meeting. They will seek to help a population of approximately 100,000 refugees.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS MILITARY ACTIONS IN SAN MIGUEL

New Offensive Announced

PA040748 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0300 GMT 4 Sep 83

[FMLN communique announcing the "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" military campaign and reporting attack on San Miguel Garrison -- read by Commander Joaquin Villalobos, from the "Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade" command post, dated 0007 hours, 4 September -- live or recorded]

[Text] For over 2 months the FMLN carried out a general pullback of its forces throughout the territory because it considered that after a year of fighting it had realized its objectives of expanding the areas of control and recovering thousands of rifles, support weapons, and ammunition of different calibers.

In order to achieve new objectives, the FMLN considered it necessary to reorganize its forces. Therefore, it set the following goals: 1) Organize new militia units and distribute the weapons recovered from the enemy during previous campaigns so that all our forces had sufficient reserves; 2) distribute the forces in the country in accordance with the new theaters of operations, after having exhausted the possible military objectives in many areas of our territory; and 3) create new military units, which underwent training in schools in areas under our control. As a result of this process on the eastern front, we announced to our people that we had created a new group of battalions in the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade.

This new group of battalions, in addition to the infantry battalions, includes a new battalion of support weapons and a new battalion of special forces. In the coming days we will provide details on the new battalions and their respective leaders. The first group of battalions of the BRAZ [Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade] is under the political and military command of Commander Jorge Melendez, Mercedes del Carmen Letona, and Ana Sonia Medina. The second group of battalions is under the political and military command of Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Juan Ramon Medrano, and Companera Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, who has been in the eastern part of the country for over 3 months, working and preparing new plans and forces.

Throughout this time, the FMLN has increased its forces, its power, and the quality of its combatants. In order to carry out these plans, the FMLN forces not only halted a great part of their offensive actions, but even avoided clashes during enemy operations, offering minimal resistance and withdrawing to other zones, or dealing small blows during enemy operations. All this was done in a preplanned way to maintain our primary effort of preparing new forces and plans. This tactic was misinterpreted by the military high command and the U.S. advisers, who considered it a recovery of the enemy's initiative and an improvement in their military situation.

Officers of every rank, even Vides Casanova himself, and the U.S. deputy defense secretary himself, let their imaginations fly and began dreaming that they had emerged from the difficult situation they were in. The campaign of foot patrols carried out by the Armed Forces throughout our fronts, trying to find us, was complemented by a political plan. The plan consisted of the National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas, CONARA; the amnesty law; and the alleged intentions to establish a dialogue by the U.S. Administration and General Vides Casanova's government.

The military results on which they based their alleged recovery of the military initiative are simply ridiculous.

Colonel Jaime Flores claimed they had defeated 70 percent of the guerrillas and showed newsmen a mere 10 rifles. In San Vicente 4,000 units were searching diligently for our forces, failing to find us, while a guerrilla unit blew up the strategic Quebrada Seca Bridge on the Panamerican Highway. In Chalatenango they sustained many casualties and lost dozens of rifles. In Morazan they have not been able to consolidate their positions in any of the townships south of the Torola River; thus they are unable to develop the CONARA Plan. Small guerrilla and militia units inflicted many casualties on the movements of entire battalions on Cacaguatique Hill. A similar situation occurred in Guazapa and other parts of national territory.

The FMLN, without using all its forces, has been able to hinder, retard, and impede the plans of the Army. Nevertheless, the Army and the U.S. advisers and Magana's government want to win a war with offensive and false propaganda, which only makes them appear ridiculous when facts obviously demonstrate the opposite.

The current Army tactic, directed by the U.S. advisers, is but a desperate effort to contain the offensive capacity of the FMLN in strategic parts of the country. It is an effort to halt their defeat. But in order that no one will be deceived and so that the Army and the U.S. advisers will know who is winning the war, the FMLN announces that its forces have in the past few hours begun a national military campaign called Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador. The military objectives of this new campaign are twofold: 1) To profoundly counter the effect of the U.S. economic aid, increasing economic sabotage; 2) to initiate a new plan to damage and bleed the Armed Forces, seeking to inflict the largest possible number of casualties on them in all types of combat. In this way we seek to effectively counter the plans for growth and the preparation of new battalions by the U.S. advisers. We will increase the human costs of all enemy movements. All FMLN units have been instructed, now that we have fulfilled the outlined objectives, not to evade combat any longer and to try to inflict the largest number of casualties on the enemy, in any deployment in any part of the country or in whatever position it may take. The troops and officers who joined the ranks of the Armed Forces because of force or deception must abandon the Army if they wish to avoid death or wounding in the fighting against the FMLN. In fulfillment of the new instructions and in keeping with the plans of the Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador campaign, battalions from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade were dispatched to Cacaguatique Hill and to Sociedad and Cacaopera to destabilize the enemy's plans in those regions. As a result of this action, the cities of Cacaopera, Sociedad, San Simon, and Guatococti have been occupied, and we have caused many casualties to the Marazan, Lenca, Parachutists, and Cazadores battalions of San Miguel.

Enemy deployments in the zone of zone of La Postura in Cacaguatique Hill were confronted today by our units and have suffered many casualties, which could increase. Throughout the day the dictatorship's troops suffered more than 25 casualties, including 2 officers. We have not suffered a single casualty throughout these clashes.

We are effectively fighting for control of the southern area of Morazan Department against the Army, which is trying ineffectively to defend itself with more than four battalions.

Most importantly, we report that two battalions of the Rafael Arce Zablah Bridge carried out an ample and extensive maneuver encompassing practically the entire eastern part of the country -- and this is only part of the FMLN's national plans.

Today at 2305 the first and second groups of the BRAZ began an advance toward enemy positions in the city of San Miguel.

Our forces are now carrying out a fierce attack with a battery of 81-mm and 120-mm mortars and other pieces of artillery on the garrison of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, the largest and strongest garrison of the Armed Forces in all the national territory. The 3rd Infantry Brigade comprises almost 2,000 soldiers.

Our forces have launched attacks on the defense posts on the outskirts of the 3rd Infantry Brigade and are penetrating to the city of San Miguel, fighting at several points. Thus far the surprise to the enemy has been complete and our forces advance, consolidating their positions. In the next hours we will report more exact information on the development of the clashes.

General Vides Casanova, Magana, Reagan, and all the Army officers can now say who has the initiative and who is winning the war. Long live our heroic people, who shall never be defeated! Long live the FMLN, the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade! Revolution or death, we will win! General Command of the Eastern Front; Commanders Jorge Melendez, Jonas, Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta, Commander Ana Sonia Medina, Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, Commander Joaquin Villalobos.

Traffic Halt Called

PA040711 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0615 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] At this moment, midnight, the FMLN forces are attacking the important garrison of the 3d Infantry Brigade in the city of San Miguel. This is the most important garrison of the dictatorship in the national territory. It is now under attack by the glorious forces of our revolutionary army.

Peoples of San Miguel, participate in all those activities indicated by our commands and combatants who are fighting at this moment against the troops of the dictatorship in the city of San Miguel. Migueleno, participate.

The FMLN calls on all the inhabitants of the eastern part of the country not to travel on any of the highways that cross the Departments of Usulutan, San Miguel, La Union, and Morazan effective tomorrow, Sunday, 4 September.

The FMLN bans all types of transportation vehicles on the highways that cross the entire region of El Salvador. Units of the Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade of the FMLN are deployed in the eastern region. Any moving vehicle, whether private, commercial, or public, may be subject to being caught in the crossfire of the fighting taking place in the eastern part of El Salvador. Any movement may be confused with the movement of forces of the Army of the dictatorship.

Therefore, we call on all the inhabitants of the eastern region to stop all types of transportation vehicles as of tommorrow, Sunday. As of Sunday, 4 September, only the traffic of the international and national press, the International Red Cross, and emergency vehicles for the transfer of wounded will be permitted. In these cases, for the safety of the lives of those abroad these vehicles, they must drive at 20 km per hour, with a white flag plainly visible, so as to not be confused with enemy forces. This measure will be effective until further notice.

We call on the inhabitants of the eastern region to stay tuned to the transmissions of Radio Venceremos.

300 Army Casualties Reported

PA041627 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1445 GMT 4 Sep 83

["Communique No 2," read by FMLN Commander Joaquin Villalobos from the General Command of the FMLN Eastern Front in El Salvador -- live]

[Text] Beginning at 2300 last night, Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade forces staged a nearly simultaneous attack on enemy positions in the city of San Miguel. The primary objectives was the headquarters of the 3d Infantry Brigade, the largest and strongest military installation, in terms of the number of troops and supplies, in the entire country. In the attack, a group of battalions entered via the southern part of the city, attacking the following objectives: the Plateado bridge, on the Panamerican Highway leading to La Union; the general headquarters of the death squads in La Barrera, in the southeastern part of the city; and the (Irleman) substation, and on the southern flank of the 3rd Infantry Brigade General Headquarters. The forces that were guarding the Plateado bridge leading to La Union were forced out and at about 0400 today the Plateado and Ferrocaril bridges, leading to La Union, were totally destroyed. The death squad members who were in La Barrera were surrounded and sustained a large number of casualties, including some death, as a result. The enemy positions in the (Irleman) vicinity, which controlled the southern flank of the 3d Infantry Brigade General Headquarters, were totally evacuated. The headquarters' main exit was blocked with .50-cal machinegun fire and with 90-mm and 57-mm guns. Another group of battalions from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade took positions in the northern part of the city and attacked the 3d Infantry Brigade's installations on the northern flank with 81-mm and 120-mm mortars, 75-mm guns, and .50-cal machineguns. The attack lasted from 2300 yesterday to 0300 today. Eighty 81-mm mortar shells were fired, as were forty 120-mm shells, along with rounds from four 81-mm and one 120-mm guns. Also, 30 75-mm shells were fired. Preliminary information indicates that the artillery attack, the largest ever staged by FMLN forces, resulted in more than 200 casualties in the enemy army, including some dead. The gun and mortar rounds were fired on barracks and various buildings, causing severe damage and many casualties. Our forces have captured enemy troops who fled the garrison, who later testified to the fact that many officers were wounded. Another unit penetrated deep into the city, taking positions and harrassing minor enemy positions. Three gas stations belonging to enemy collaborators and located on the military route were destroyed. Another of our units evacuated positions on the [word indistinct] bridge and destroyed this bridge at 0800. Another unit has totally destroyed the Hato Nuevo coffee processing plant, while yet another burned the El Sitio coffee processing plant, owned by the Letona family.

At this moment, our forces are holding rallies and are receiving the support of the population, who have come out to greet the FMLN combatants. In only 6 hours of combat, the battalions from the Rafael Arce Zablah Bridge, under the command of Commanders Jehovah Marquez, [words indistinct] Javier Alfredo and officers [words indistinct] Gregorio, Angel, and other companeros, have destroyed three strategic bridges and two coffee processing plants that were guarded by many army units. The bridges include two on the Panamerican Highway and a third on the important military route leading to Honduras. They were the largest in the country.

The total number of enemy casualties in the fighting thus far exceeds 300, including dead and wounded, counting the positions that were evacuated and the dead and wounded in the 3d Infantry Brigade Headquarters. The 81-mm and 120-mm fire was directed by Commander Juan Francisco Emilio Mena Sandoval, a former Army captain who joined our forces on 10 January 1981 during the rebellion of the 2d Infantry Brigade Headquarters in the city of Santa Ana. The southern group of batallions from the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade is under the political and military direction of Commanders Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, and Juan Romon Medrano, while the group of battalions in the north are under the direction of Commanders Jorge Melendez, Ana Sonia Medina, and Mercedes del Carmen Letona.

At this moment our forces are still fighting inside the city. We call on the people to stay tuned to our reports in the next few hours and to prepare to support, participate, and join in the actions of the National Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador campaign. This is our response to the charlatanry of Casanovas and the imperialists.

Colonel Flores Said Wounded

PA041910 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1800 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Attention, your attention: On this Sundary afternoon, which has been marked by victories, we have received reports from San Miguel. Our forces, which are posted in various parts of the city in Sam Miguel, have just contacted Radio Venceremos to report the following:

FMLN forces have captured several 3d Infantry Brigade soldiers and made them pisoners of war. These troops have confirmed that two mortar rounds hit the 3d Infantry Brigade command post, causing numerous casualties and injuring Colonel Jaime Ernesto Flores, commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade. The soldiers taken as prisoners of war have confirmed that Col Flores was urgently transferred to the military hospital in the capital.

FMLN Withdraws From San Miguel

PA050233 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Attention, attention. We have more information from our revolutionary forces that have been taking part in the raid and attack on the 3rd Infantry Brigade installations in San Miguel.

Having fulfilled all our missions, as we have already reported, our forces are ready to begin an orderly and steady withdrawal of our units. This report, received at this hour, 1833, states that FMLN units continue maintaining control of important roads in eastern El Salvador.

We repeat: The FMLN maintains control of important roads in the eastern area of El Salvador. Therefore, attention, attention to the residents of the departments of La Union, Morazan, San Miguel, and Usulutan: We ask you not to use the roads in eastern El Salvador. Our brigades have orders to attack all Army troops using any road in the eastern area of El Salvador. To prevent civilian victims, we ask that all Salvadorans in eastern El Salvador not use any important road. Important combat actions may occur at any moment anywhere on an eastern road; therefore, we ask that you do not use these roads. This will be enforced until further orders are received from the FMLN.

HAVANA REPORTS 'HEAVY FIGHTING' IN SAN MIGUEL

PA041957 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Heavy fighting has been taking place since last night in the Salvadoran city of San Miguel, in the wake of a guerrilla rifle and artillery attack on the regime's 3d Infantry Brigade headquarters, Radio Venceremos has reported.

Joaquin Villalobos, a member of the FMLN General Command, has issued a military bulletin stating that this action in San Miguel marks the beginning of a new guerrilla campaign, called Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador. With this campaign, Villalobos said, the revolutionary forces will show who has taken the initiative and who is in fact winning the war. Villalobos added that the campaign, which will extend nationwide, is intended to weaken the effect of U.S. aid with sabotage actions, and to counter Washington's plan to train new suicidal battalions by exhausting the Army.

Reviews FMLN Actions

PA051757 Havana International Service in nish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] The FMLN battalions that attacked the city of San Miguel, capital of San Miguel Department this weekend returned to their bases after successfully fulfilling their objectives.

In San Miguel, the Salvadoran rebels destroyed three important bridges, one of the biggest coffee mills in the country, and two armored vehicles. They also partially destroyed the headquarters of the 3d Infantry Brigade, whose chief, Colonel Jaime Flores, was seriously injured. The guerrillas also dynamited several high-tension towers, causing power outages in the departments of San Miguel, Usulutan, La Union, and Morazan.

By attacking the headquarters in San Miguel, where the most important operations center used by the U.S. military advisers in El Salvador is installed, the rebels proved that they are not willing to submit to U.S. pressures, guerrilla Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez stressed on Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN. Martinez added that the guerrillas will participate in a dialogue, but without laying down their weapons. In San Miguel, she stressed, we proved that while we negotiate what justly belongs to us, we also have both the will and the capacity to obtain it with the weapons in our hands.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS MORAZAN MILITARY OPERATIONS

'Important Battles' Waged

PA031735 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Important battles over definitive control of the towns south of the Torola River, here in Morazan Department, have begun. We repeat: Important battles over definitive control of the towns south of the Torola River, here in Morazan Department, have begun. Some of the most important towns under dispute are Osicala, San Simon, Gualocoti, Cacaopera, and Sociedad.

Forces from the FMLN's Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade occupied San Simon and strategic positions on its outskirts on 2 September. We remind you that important battles have also taken place in the last few days for control of Cacaopera and Sociedad. Even though the dictatorship claims that it has the situation under control, it is losing ground to the FMLN forces.

Morazan is advancing, the dictatorship is retreating.

Seizure of San Simon Reported

PA031505 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[War bulletin issued by the headquarters of the FMLN's Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front in El Salvador -- read by announcer]

[Excerpt] A battalion from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade seized the town of San Simon, in Morazan Department, at 0400 on 2 September.

The troops from the Cazadores Battalion -- headquartered in San Miguel -- who were stationed in San Simon abandoned their positions and left the town the day before, when they learned that FMLN forces were in the vicinity, in order to avoid fighting the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade forces.

The revolutionary battalion that seized San Simon destroyed the buildings used by the Cazadores Battalion troops as quarters. The collaborators with the enemy who were captured will be held as prisoners for some time, so that we may reeducate them and make them realize that they make a grave mistake when they collaborate with the dictatorship. They will then be released.

Further on Fighting

PA041148 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0330 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Excerpts] We will now broadcast some military information that we received at 2139 on the military situation in Morazan Department, where heavy fighting has taken place today, Saturday.

According to reports, forces from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade clashed with forces of the Cazadores battalion from San Miguel today. In these clashes on Cacaguatique Hill, our military forces killed 17 enemy troops and injured 2 officers. The most serious fighting took place in [word indistinct] (La Angostura), on Cacaguatique Hill. The report adds that because of the intensity of the fighting and the number of casualties sustained by the genocidal Colonel Jaime Flores' demoralized troops, the enemy has stopped its advance toward the towns of San Simon and Gualacocti.

Our forces have seized the town of Gualacocti in Morazan Department, and the enemy wants to recover this position.

FMLN forces also entered the town of Sociedad today. Recently, our forces seized this town and carried out a maneuver. Today we are told that they have again entered Sociedad, which is located a scant 15 km from San Francisco Gotera, the departmental capital of Morazan. The dictatorship's Army currently keeps three battalions in Morazan Department.

Two Officers Said Wounded

PA050436 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Attention, attention to this report on the situation in Morazan Department. The dictatorship's troops are not only being crushed in San Miguel, but also in Morazan, where important clashes have occurred in the last few hours. We inform our people that in the latest military actions against the dictatorship's Army on Cacaguatique Hill, our revolutionary forces have inflicted 12 casualties on the dictatorship's soldiers.

Among these casualties are two officers who have been seriously wounded. The two wounded officers are Captain Carranza de Leon, second in command of the Cazadores Battalion -- we repeat, during the fighting on Cacaguatique Hill the FMLN wounded Captain Carranza de Leon, second in command of the Cazadores Battalion -- and Lieutenant Juan Bautista Parada, group commander of Cazadores Battalion. The Cazadores Battalion has been fighting on Cacaguatique Hill. We have already reported that the FMLN occupied the towns of San Simon and Gualococti and that the Army has launched operations in that area. These operations have been defeated and a hard blow inflicted.

FARABUNDO MARTI DENIES ALVARADO KILLED U.S. ADVISER

PA041642 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Hack journalists from the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, have tried to present a scapegoat upon whom they can heap their complete inability to detect -- much less annihilate -- our revolutionary movement.

The publicity given to the arrest of our fellow countryman, Pedro Daniel Alvarado Rivera, (?is an attempt) to confuse our people. The [word indistinct] patriotic execution of the interventionist adviser Albert Schaufelberger was an act of legitimate self-defense in which Alvarado Rivera did not participate. The fascist high command and COPREFA have launched a gruesome publicity campaign with the sole aim of trying to involve someone who had nothing to do with the action. The only purpose of this maneuver is to conceal from our people and international public opinion the fact that they cannot defeat our courageous [word indistinct] who operate right under their noses in the city of San Salvador.

FARABUNDO MARTI, REPORTS ATTACKS ON POWER SYSTEM

PA032149 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] On the Feliciano Ama Western Front squads of FMLN sappers dealt a harsh blow to the oligarchy's economy on 31 August. Using explosives, they destroyed five high-tension wire posts at Km 109 on the road from Santa Tecla to Metapan. Following this action the city of Metapan and the Maya and (Cesa) cement factories were left without electricity.

At 1200 that same day, on the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, guerrilla squads carried out a harassment attack on the enemy post in the El Carmen settlement, San Agustin jurisdiction, Usulutan Department.

On the western front they sabotaged three power targets. On the 19th they sabotaged a transformer in the Las Cruces neighborhood. On the 26th they destroyed another transformer at Hacienda (Pirandela), and on the 22d they sabotaged a transformer in San Antonio Masahuat. All of these actions were staged in Santa Ana Department. Permanent sabotage is an effective weapon.

GUATEMALA

U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARRIVES, MEETS OFFICIALS

PA022009 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Langhorne Anthony Motley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-America affairs, arrived tonight in Guatemala.

Motley began a tour of strife-torn Central America today in order to gain firsthand information about the area's problems before presenting a full report to President Ronald Reagan. He was appointed to this position in June, replacing Thomas Enders.

This is the U.S. diplomat's first trip abroad since leaving his former post as ambassador to Brazil. After being met at Aurora International Airport by U.S. Ambassador Frederic Chapin, Motley held an informal discussion tonight with Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, during which he was briefed on some of the meetings he will hold with Guatemalan authorities.

General Oscar Mejia Victores, the head of state, noted that this visit by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Motley is important to Guatemala, as this is an opportunity for the country to show its true image abroad.

STONE VISITS BRIEFLY, MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER

PA052216 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Richard Stone, U.S. special ambassador for Central America, arrived here today from El Salvador to hold a short meeting with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran. Mr Stone arrived in Guatemala at approximately 1420 by private plane. Guatemalan officials said that he will remain in the country only a few hours.

Guatemalan Foriegn Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran met with Stone this afternoon. During the meeting they discussed various topics. The Guatemalan foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] Mr Stone has visited Guatemala on previous occasions. I have met with him. His desire to get to know us prompted this trip to Guatemala. As you know, he has visited several Central American and Contadora countries. I understand that Mr Stone has been very active talking, not only at government levels, but also at the level of some opposition political organizations, such as the meeting he held with representatives of the Salvadoran insurgent movements.

Regarding his visit to Guatemala, as I have already said, he came to exchange views in a brief and general manner. He expressed U.S. interest in finding the path for peace in Central America and in the efforts being made by the Contadora Group. His attitude seems very positive. [end recording]

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran returned to Guatemala this afternoon following a trip to Caracas, where he met with the Venezuelan foreign minister and president.

MEJIA AFFIRMS WILLINGNESS TO DISCUSS BELIZE WITH UK

PA032157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2020 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Head of State Oscar Mejia Victores said today that his cabinet is studying a new policy regarding claims over the territory of Belize and insisted on the need for dialogue with the United Kingdom.

Replying to questions from newsmen, Mejia Victores said that his predecessor, Efrain Rios Montt, followed "his own" policy regarding the territorial dispute, which newsmen interpreted as a complete change in the new regime's negotiating stand.

During his administration Rios Montt proposed recognizing the independence of the rest of Belize's territory if the Toledo District in southern Belize were turned over to Guatemala.

Mejia Victores stressed that Guatemala has a permanent outlet to the Atlantic Ocean although it does not have a border agreement with Belize. General Mejia Victores said that he wanted to sit down at the negotiating table with Great Britain, and that the two parties should approach this dialogue "with good will" so as to find a just solution to the territorial dispute.

CABRERA ENRIQUEZ APPOINTED INTERIOR MINISTER

PA040028 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Aroldo Cabrera Enriquez was confirmed as interior minister today. Cabrera had been deputy interior minister to Colonel Ricardo Mendez Ruiz. President Oscar Mejia Victores announced the confirmation of Cabrera Enriquez in the post that he had been filling temporarily.

DECREE ENDING SPECIAL COURTS GOES INTO EFFECT

PA030106 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The special courts ceased to exist today, as a decree issued by Head of State Oscar Mejia Victores went into effect. The special courts, which operated in secrecy and whose members were unknown, sent 15 people to the execution squad. They had been created in July 1982 by overthrown President Efrain Rios Montt.

The executions, especially those shortly before Pope John Paul II's visit in March, led to strong international condemnation. Those executed were condemned for links with subversive groups, murder, assaults, and terrorism. The number of people still held under those courts is unknown, but they will all be tried in the common courts.

ORPA INTERFERES WITH STATIONS, REPORTS ACTIONS

PA052017 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] The Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, one of the four political-military groups that comprise the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, has explained to the people through an interference with four Guatemala City radio stations, the true purpose of the recent military coup. ORPA noted it was a new maneuver [word indisctinct] and promoted by the U.S. Government.

The communique reported that guerrilla actions increased during the last half of August, thus responding to the new counteroffensive launched by the enemy, which admitted sustaining 11 casualties, as well as losing large quantities of war materiel.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN ATTACK ON FISHING BOAT PROTESTED

PA030041 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The government today protested to Nicaragua over shots fired at a Honduran fishing boat in Honduran waters. The boat was later detained.

According to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat, the incident occurred in the Gulf of Fonseca in the Pacific Ocean, whose waters are shared by El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

The protest states that "Hondurans Regino Chirino Chavez and Donaldo Zavala Hernandez were fishing in the area of Boca de San Fernando or Cerragotazo, when suddenly a Nicaraguan fishing boat appeared with many armed men aboard."

Shots from Soviet AK-47 rifles were fired at the Honduran fishermen from the Sandinist boat. This caused Zavala Hernandez to jump into the water to save his life, after which he swam five kilometers, the account states. The other fisherman, Chirino Chavez, was captured and taken to Nicaraguan territory together with the boat, the protest said.

In the note Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica warned his Nicaraguan colleague Miguel D'Escoto that, in view of the recurrence of such incidents, air and naval surveillance of the Fonseca Gulf has been increased. He also requested the release of the Honduran fisherman.

GENERAL ALVAREZ RETURNS FROM VENEZUELA, PANAMA

PA060036 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1607 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Sep (DPA) -- The chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, General Gustavo Alvarez, returned to the country after a visit to Venezuela and Panama, it was revealed by the press in Tegucigalpa today.

In Venezuela Gen Alvarez was presented with military decorations by that government, while in Panama he met with the chief of the National Guard, Colonel [as received] Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The results of his trip were reported to President Roberto Suazo Cordova immediately upon his return to Tegucigalpa -- which was on Friday, but not revealed until today.

ARMY PRESENTS GUERRILLA DESERTERS TO NEWSMEN

PA032240 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1906 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Army today presented to newsmen the alleged guerrillas who apparently deserted from a group that invaded the country 1 month ago from Nicaraguan territory.

The guerrillas claimed that they were recruited under different guises and were later trained in Cuba to "wage war in Honduras." According to the Army, those presented this morning increase to 21 the number of guerrillas who have deserted from the invading group.

The deserters have decided to collaborate with the army; some even act as guides for military patrols in the counterinsurgency operations that are currently being conducted in the eastern part of Honduras.

The Army also arranged for the emotional meeting of the guerrillas with their relatives, some of whom they had not seen for more than 2 years.

The rebels are being held by the Army, although an official spokesman expressed their wish "to reintegrate into social life" as soon as possible.

APPROXIMATELY 40,000 REFUGEES ESTIMATED IN COUNTRY

PA040234 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Approximately 40,800 refugees are in different camps in the country, according to the latest estimates by the National Refugee Commission.

These figures were given by Colonel Abraham Garcia Turcios, who added that the Honduran Government is enforcing strict control, especially along the borders with Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Garcia Turcios also said that there have been no recent incidents like that in which a group of Guatemalan refugees was accused of returning to and staging attacks in their country of origin.

Garcia Turcios also stressed that the Honduran Government has never been opposed to taking in people who are fleeing from war, even though our economic situation is very difficult. "We must remember that this is a humanitarian task" he said.

HAVANA CITES WORKERS PARTY STATEMENT SCORING U.S.

FL031220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] A communique released by the Honduran Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores Centroamericanistas de Honduras -- PRTCH] stated that, practically speaking, Honduras today serves as an arms depot for Washington, a police state, and a gendarme for U.S. interests in the area.

The communique reported that over 8,000 former Somozist guardsmen are entrenched in the southern departments, which they use to penetrate Nicaraguan territory to perpetrate all kinds of crimes against that brother country.

The PRTCH said that in western Honduras the Salvadoran Army moves around at will repressing Salvadoran refugees and Honduran residents. It added that Honduran seaports, airports, territorial waters, and airspace are under the control of the U.S. occupation forces.

NICARAGUA

CANCELLATION OF MOTLEY VISIT EVOKES RESPONSE

Ortega Cited on Cancellation

PA032256 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 3 Sep (AFP) -- Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, disclaimed knowledge of why Langhorne Motley, U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, called off a visit to Nicaragua scheduled for today.

Both Ortega and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto had planned to meet today with Motley, who is currently in Costa Rica as part of a tour he is making of Central American countries.

It was reported from Washington that the cancellation of Motley's visit to Nicaragua was due to the Nicaraguan Government's -- as the U.S. Embassy in Managua has stated -- decision that no ranking official would meet with him. A State Department communique noted that "it was decided that a stopover in Managua would not serve any useful purpose."

Ortega told AFP: "We do not know why the U.S. secretary called off his visit." "They (the North Americans) are the ones to explain it," Ortega said, noting that his government is prepared to engage in dialogue with the Reagan administration. The junta coordinator said he had not received any official communication from the U.S. Embassy regarding the reasons for the cancellation of Motley's visit.

Asked how this would affect relations between the two governments, Ortega responded that relations "were affected from the moment the United States began promoting aggression against our country."

Ortega and Foreign Minister D'Escoto made statements after meeting at mid-day today with a delegation of the Arab Parliamentary Union with whom they met at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in this capital. D Escoto said he hopes there will be progress in regional detente during the 7 September meeting of the Central American foreign ministers in Panama as part of the Contadora Group's peace-seeking efforts.

Regarding the withdrawal of the military advisers from the area, he said that is a topic to be broached in relation to the security of the Central American states.

He added that before discussing the advisers' withdrawal, "they will have to begin dismantling military bases in the zone."

Communique Urges Dialogue

PA042150 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2045 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 4 Sep (DPA) -- Nicaragua today described statements by the Reagan administration to the effect that Nicaragua has no interest in a dialogue as "absurd, incorrect, and arrogant." This statement is included in a communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry regarding the cancellation of the visit to Managua by Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

At the same time Nicaragua urges the U.S. Government to "once again begin a direct dialogue without conditions that will truly and effectively contribute to a lasting peace desired by all the Central American peoples." In Managua, the Sandinist government has learned that the State Department "has repeatedly questioned the serious and true interest in dialogue manifested by Nicaragua."

Havana Notes Reaction

PA051258 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has described as arrogant the U.S. decision to cancel the trip that Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was supposed to make to Managua.

In a note issued in Managua, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry criticizes that decision and exhorts the U.S. Government to initiate a direct and unconditional dialogue in order to effectively contribute to the achievement of peace in Central America.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA030123 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] We have come to Nicaragua to learn and listen, Democrat Sam Gejdenson said on arriving in our country at the head of a delegation of U.S. congressmen. He added that the members of the delegation are members of the congressional Foreign Relations Committee who are interested in observing Latin American foreign policy.

The American delegation will be in our country until 4 September, and during that time it will visit the Masaya agrarian cooperatives. Their program also includes meetings with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta, and with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

Ortega Remarks Cited

PA050351 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1732 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Daniel Ortega, a member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, told a delegation of five U.S. Democratic [as received] congressmen that this country continues to promote peace in the region.

During a meeting with the congressmen -- who are returning to their country today following a 3-day visit to Nicaragua -- Ortega said that his government continues to promote peace and is willing to engage in dialogue, even though it has received reports regarding misinterpretations by the State Department [leading to] yesterday's suspension of the visit by Langhorne Motley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Motley unexpectedly cancelled his scheduled trip to Nicaragua because, among other things, he would be met at the international airport "by low-level officials," according to the report issued by the U.S. Embassy in this capital. Daniel Ortega pointed out that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has traveled to Washington on several occasions and has not been met by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz or by lower-level U.S. officials.

During the meeting Ortega told the U.S. congressmen that the Sandinists hope that this misunderstanding will be cleared up and will not be used to block the peace efforts in the Central American region. For his part, Bill Richardson, a congressman from New Mexico, said that the meeting with Ortega was "sincere and positive," adding that the dialogue must continue so as to achieve peace. The visiting U.S. congressmen are Peter Kostmayer from Pennsylvania, Sam Gejdenson from Connecticut, Ed Zschau, a Republican from California, Douglas Bosco from California, and Bill Richardson from New Mexico.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. SAYS LA PRENSA SERVES CIA

PA021638 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Washington -- Antonio Jarquin, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, said at a press conference today in Washington that LA PRENSA, S.A. is a direct instrument of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, and engages in destabilizing actions against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

This point [words indistinct] of the U.S. specialists, the Nicarguan ambassador pointed out that there are so many coincidences that they cease to be coincidences, and that LA PRENSA is obviously an instrument that responds to foreign interests, and is specifically aligned with the CIA.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 6-8 SEPTEMBER

PA030125 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Protocol Directorate, under Dr Ramiro Contreras, is preparing intensively for the approaching arrival of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. According to the agenda, the official's date of arrival is 6 September. He will be met at the airport by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman.

On 7 September, the Vietnamese foreign minister will meet with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta. That afternoon he will meet with Bayardo Arce Castano, secretary of the FSLN Political Commission. The visiting foreign minister will be in our country for 3 days, and will leave on 8 August.

LEADERS BID FAREWELL TO CUBA'S DEL VALLE

FL021442 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The members of the FSLN Directorate, Commanders of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, Tomas Borge, and Luis Carrion, have attended a farewell meeting in Managua for Sergio del Valle, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and minister of public health.

The Cuban health minister led an official delegation which arrived in Nicaragua on 26 August to attend the first joint Cuban-Nicaraguan doctors' graduation. During his stay in in the homeland of Sandino, Sergio del Valle also held meetings with Commanders of the Revolution Daniel Ortega and Jaime Wheelock, members of the FSLN National Directorate.

The Cuban leader and Nicaraguan Health Minister Lea Guido reviewed areas of bilateral health cooperation, a field in which cooperation will be expanded.

SUBCOMMISSION ON SECURITY WITH COSTA RICA MEETS

PA031144 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Report by special correspondent Oscar Alvarez]

[Text] San Juan del Sur -- The Nicaraguan-Costa Rican subcommission on security has convened here in San Juan del Sur. The meeting began at 1040 today.

Rene Vivas, brigade commander and deputy interior minister, welcomed Costa Rican Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos and the other members of the Costa Rican delegation, comprised of representatives of the Civil Guard and the special units at the Nicaraguan border. Commander Vivas reiterated Nicaragua's willingness to help maintain peace in the region.

For his part, Costa Rican Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos stressed his government's desire to cooperate in finding a solution to the border dispute between the two countries, stating that they are willing to hold talks. Campos also said they brought specific replies to the Nicaraguan Government on the charges made before the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican mixed commission in relation to the entrance of traitor Pastora's forces into Nicaraguan territory.

In addition, Roberto Calderon, brigade commander and military chief of the Sandinist People's Army 2d special region, said that one of the topics to be studied at this meeting is the violation of Nicaraguan airspace by counterrevolutionary planes that take off from Barra del Colorado, in Costa Rica. Commander Calderon added that attacks by the traitor's forces on La Azucena and mortar fire on state and peasant farms along the border with Costa Rica will also be discussed.

Today's meeting of the security subcommission was arranged at their last meeting in Costa Rica in early August.

AFP Reports Meeting

PA031942 Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 3 Sep (AFP) -- Representatives of the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan governments, who met yesterday in the Nicaraguan town of San Juan del Sur, reiterated their satisfaction over the two countries' good relations and denounced the irregularities at their common border.

The Nicaraguan delegation, which was led by Deputy Interior Minister Rene Vivas, asked for explanations of flights by a light plane that reportedly travels frequently between Costa Rica and southern Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan delegation also charged that certain Costa Rican sectors are cooperating with former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora, while admitting that these sectors are acting behind the Costa Rican Government's back.

Vivas stressed the two countries' good relations and his country's satisfaction with the Costa Rican authorities' policy of neutrality toward Nicaragua.

Johnny Campos, Costa Rican deputy security minister, submitted a report on his government's investigations into Nicaraguan charges of the existence of camps in Costa Rica, from which actions are allegedly being taken against Nicaragua.

Campos asserted that many of these actions are carried out inside Nicaragua, but he admitted that a camp was recently discovered in Los Chiles, Costa Rica, that served as a hospital for Pastora's forces.

He added that four people, three Nicaraguans and one Costa Rican, were arrested in the operation and that they have been turned over to the Intelligence and Security Directorate. Campos reiterated that Costa Rica always thoroughly investigates Nicaragua's charges about this kind of activity.

In this context, it was recalled that several officials of the Public Security Ministry were dismissed on Campos' orders last week because they were openly cooperating with the anti-Sandinist groups.

During the meeting at San Juan del Sur, which was very cordial, it was agreed that the bilateral commission, of which Vivas and Campos are members, would hold another meeting in Costa Rica.

The commission was installed in August 1982 and has done important work in terms of bilateral communication and the settlement of border conflicts.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA GIVES ARMY DAY COMMEMORATION SPEECH

PA030038 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2237 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan defense minister, at the celebration of the Sandinist People's Army Day and the inauguration of the Oscar Turcios Chavarria Tank Brigade in Managua -- live]

[Excepts] Brothers of the National Directorate of our historic vanguard, the FSLN; brothers of our Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; companeros of the staff and command of our Sandinist People's Army [EPS]; companeros of the higher directorate of the Interior Ministry; companeros of our revolutionary government and the Sandinist Assembly; dear parents of our brother, Oscar Turcios; companeros militarymen; brother soldiers:

Today, 2 September, is the day on which our people commemorate the establishment of the army in defense of the national sovereignty at the command of Augusto Cesar Sandino in 1927. Our people also celebrate the day of the EPS, which is the continuation of that army of free men. The act we are celebrating today takes place amid the aggression imposed by Yankee imperialism and the Central American reactionaries.

September is the month of our national festivities which mark the days when our people courageously and bravely confronted the same pirates, filibusters, and interventionists that today attack and kill our people, invade our borders, and threaten us with a new intervention from the coasts of Central America.

First of all, we want to express to the EPS members on this day the deep recognition and revolutionary greetings of the FSLN National Directorate and our Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The formation of these combat units, of this tank brigade, is a symbol of the organized efforts, the achievements of our Army in the past few years.

In addition to the ceremony which takes place here at this military tank unit, our troops throughout the country are participating in various activities to commemorate Army Day.

We decided to name this tank brigade after our brother Oscar Turcios, a member of the National Directorate who died in combat. Brother Turcios gave his life 10 years ago in Nandaime. Our companero Oscar Turcios was one of the founders, one of the most important leaders, of our vanguard organization -- the FSLN.

As I was saying before, this ceremony is taking place amid tense moments, difficult times for the Central American region. Let us quickly examine the current situation.

During the past month of August, there were more than 40 aerial activities against our territory. These aerial activities have strengthened their [word indistinct] tasks with (?direct) support from U.S. Army pilots, and with approximately 30 violations of our airspace from Honduras.

These violations have been made with the intention of verifying tactical and operational information of interest for the Honduran Army, which supports the Somozist armed counterrevolution. Also in August, airspace violations from Costa Rica increased.

As we all know, frigates, destroyers, and battleships are in our Atlantic and Pacific waters, threatening Jiquilillo, Punta Cosiguina, and the Corinto region as well as the Atlantic Coast; they are 30 miles from our coasts. All these destroyers, frigates, and battleships are part of the battle groups that are about to arrive off our coasts. Among them are the "New Jersey," the "Coral Sea," and the "Ranger," which have been the first to arrive, and which, together with the U.S. Army, comprise the battle groups.

In August, the Sandinist Armed Forces had more than 97 armed clashes with Somozist counterrevolutionaries who came from Honduras and Costa Rica. The increase in the number of clashes is due to the fact that in the past few weeks the enemy plans have been advanced and accelerated. A large number of counterrevolutionary task forces has been sent to the mountainous areas of Jinotega, Matagalpa, and northern Zelaya. Operations are also taking place in southern Nicaragua, under the leadership of traitor Pastora in Rio San Juan Department. These operations are aimed at moving the forces inland, to (?detach) and divert our Army, in order to launch other planned escalations, particularly in the Jalapa region, on the Honduran side, and in the northern Zelaya region where, as I said, on the Honduran side, large numbers of counterrevolutionaries are concentrating with the intention of taking over border locations, important Nicaraguan border towns.

These forces that entered in August are trying to take over advantageous positions, in order to proceed with the second phase of the attacks, to be carried out by these forces currently concentrating on the Honduran side, in Jalapa, and northern Zelaya. However, they have been heroically repelled by our troops, and thus far they have not been able to carry out their plans successfully. Among other things, their plans include cutting important roads such as the Waslala-Siuna road, blowing up bridges, and sabotaging the transport of basic grains to northern towns and other cities in the country. In this way, they are trying to make things even more difficult for our people, for our reconstruction process.

With this new escalation we are now confronting, they are trying to separate the Nicaraguan Atlantic and Pacific regions. This is why they want to cut the Waslala-Siuna road. In this manner, they are trying to isolate our forces, our troops who are defending our sovereignty and revolution in northern Zelaya, in order to more effectively carry out their attacks from Honduras.

As part of these plans, traitor Pastora has also increased his activities in the past few weeks and days. Among other things, as part of this illegal imperialist plan, Pastora intends to take over the city of Bluefield; take over isolated places, isolated towns like San Juan de Norte; and operate actively in the Neuva Guinea sector. As usual, they also include in their plans attacking San Carlos, the capital of Rio San Juan Department.

Recently, a few days ago, one of Pastora's groups killed several peasants and burned 11 peasant homes near the Costa Rican border, in the Fatima sector. When these groups fail in their attempts to deal blows to our forces, they attack our civilian population, killing women and children.

At the same time, the Somozist counterrevolution, the imperialist plan, carries out activities -- not as extensive as those in the border areas -- in the area near Esteli, near the Achuapa, El Sauce, and Condega sectors.

We have already told our people on previous occasions that we are experiencing aggression. On this occasion we are simply trying to better (?inform) our people about the directions of that aggression so that in this way we and our people can better implement the military response that this plan of aggression requires.

Along with these counterrevolutionary activities from Honduras and Costa Rica, in August there were more than 30 incidents with the Honduran Army forces; in other words, incidents provoked by various Honduran Army units against our territory.

Among these incidents, there were communications by the Honduran Army in obvious and undisguised support for the Somozist guardsmen who enter from Honduras. There were also attacks on our Army's operational (?centers) in the border areas. There were also attacks on border posts by Honduran units. These essentially occurred in the areas of Jalapa, Las Manos, Somotillo -- excuse me, El Espino -- and Leimus in northern Zelaya.

There were also incidents with Honduran units at sea, when Honduran airplanes attacked Sandinist Navy units, our coast guard vessels, in the Atlantic. Honduran Navy violations have occurred in Nicaragua's Atlantic area in Gracias a Dios, Cayos Miskitos, and [name indistinct].

Sixty-six members of our Army gave their precious lives in August defending our fatherland, sovereignty, and revolution. They include 28 reservists and militiamen. The rest, the majority of the dead, were regular Army members. In August, 22 civilians were brutally and cruelly murdered by the Somozist bands and traitor Pastora's bands.

In August, 247 casualties, including 197 dead, were inflicted on the counterrevolutionaries in both the north and south.

Along with this situation of fighting the Somozist aggression and the provocations, incidents, and support by the Honduran Army, our people suffered provocations from the U.S. Armed Forces.

Today we want to denounce the provocations against a civilian ship, the "Aracely," of the Nicaraguan Transportation Ministry, which is involved in civilian shipping to different points, including the United States and the Caribbean, including Cuba. Some days ago, en route from Cuba, it was ordered by U.S. warships to report on the cargo it was carrying. At the same time, for hours U.S. airplanes were making passes over this civilian ship, threatening to sink it.

In addition to these situations, we have learned through public sources that U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger will soon visit Honduras. He is coming to [words indistinct] the warmongering and provocative attitudes of the Honduran Army and the CIA in its support for the Somozist counterrevolutionaries and all its interventionist plans.

In this regard, we also want to point out the current efforts by the warmongers to revive the CONDECA [Central American Defense Council], which is the organization of the Central American reactionary armies to threaten and confront our young revolution.

This is the reality that our fatherland and our people are experiencing. We are facing a painful reality, and that is why we are militarily preparing to respond to those who cause us pain, to those who bring mourning to our people. This is the reason for these tanks, for these combatants -- to defend our fatherland, our people, and our revolution from those Somozists, Hondurans, and the Yankees if they intervene in our fatherland. [applause]

As the North Americans did in the past during Sandino's struggle, along with these crimes against the people and military aggression, they are moving underhandedly to try to implement, in the ideological-political field, shameful and unworthy measures of alleged solutions for the problems of our region. As in the past, we are experiencing the policies of blackmail and pressure that today are represented by their aircraft carriers, airplanes, and more than 2,000 Marines who are already in Honduran territory. They want to impose conditions on us. They want to impose their peace. They want to impose their democracy. They want to impose their elections. We will continue, as we have done thus far, on the path of dignity, responsibility, and the search for solutions to problems. But we are not willing to accept the imposition of any conditions, no matter how many ships, airplanes, and Marines threaten to invade our people.

Our people already chose their destiny. Our people held their elections on 19 July 1979. On 19 July, our people elected their historic vanguard, the FSLN. [applause] On 19 July, our people elected their top leadership, the FSLN National Directorate. [applause] Our people elected their government. Our people chose their agrarian reform. Our people chose their Armed Forces. Our people chose their revolutionary destiny.

Briefly discussing the elections, we will keep our word about elections in 1985. But it will be so that those who think they have the people -- the rightwing, and other parties that exist -- can vote and exercise that right. We will not really go to these elections to elect anything, since we have already elected our revolutionary destiny for which our people are currently dying. [applause] Are they dying for something that is uncertain in the future? Did we not already choose an anti-imperialist path, a revolutionary path, a patriotic path, a path of dignity? What will we elect? We will reelect the revolution. We will reelect our government. We will reelect our National Directorate. [applause] That is what we will do. [applause]

We will now continue to prepare ourselves militarily in the militias, the reserve battalions, the Interior Ministry, and the Army to defend our revolution in the face of the aggression we are experiencing and in the face of the aggression that might become greater, determined to fight as in the past with Sandino and Carlos Fonseca throughout our territory, and if our enemies intervene, to also fight from the brave land of Urraca [Indian chief during Spanish colonialism] in Panama to the brave land of Tecun Uman [Indian chief during Spanish colonialism] in Guatemala. That will be the battle site if our enemies intervene. [applause]

Long live the EPS Day! [crowd shouts: viva!] Long live the FSLN National Directorate! [crowd shouts: viva!] Long live our revolutionary government! [crowd shouts: viva!] Free fatherland [crowd shouts: or death!]

Havana Cites Ortega Speech

PA041755 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega announced in Managua that elections will be held in Nicaragua in 1985, to fulfill the promise made by the FSLN 3 years ago. At an event marking the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], Humberto Ortega stressed that the elections will be held so that any political parties that feel they have popular support can exercise their right to vote.

The Sandinists and the people, he indicated, will not elect anything. Rather, we will reelect the revolution, its patriotic and anti-imperialist path, and the government and the FSLN National Directorate, he said.

The Nicaraguan defense minister assessed the country's difficult political-military situation, the result of the armed attacks by U.S.-supported counterrevolutionary groups, reporting that those bands killed 66 revolutionary combatants and murdered 22 defenseless civilians in August alone.

Commander Humberto Ortega also inaugurated the first EPS tank unit during the event.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES 12 ARTICLES OF MILITARY BILL

PA020254 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The State Council yesterday approved 12 articles of the Patriotic Military Service Bill. Social Christian delegate Julio Ramon Garcia and Constitutionalist Liberal Party representative Lino Centeno Rodriguez were not present at the debates.

A full report on the decision of the commission discussing the Patriotic Military Service Bill was issued. Some interesting aspects of the decision were the amendments regarding age. The commission considered that the minimum age of 17 was somewhat inadvisable. For example, it contradicted the majority age in Nicaragua, which is 18 years. In addition, in almost all countries consulted, the military service age is the same as for citizenship, that is, 18 years. Considering both factors, the commission recommended 18 years as the minimum age for active military service.

As for the maximum service age, the commission considered it should be reduced to 40 years of age. Originally, the established age was 50. Life expectancy in Nicaragua is considerably lower than in other countries, being approximately 57 years. Men above 40 years must be freed from obligatory military service so they can devote themselves fully to production.

Regarding women's participation, the commission considered that patriotic military service is to be on a voluntary basis, independent of women's participation in the militias or the reserve battlations. This is due to the objective conditions of the Sandinist People's Army's current development, and the voluntary nature of participation by women in most countries.

Regarding the apparent contradiction with social service, the commission considered that social service per se cannot preclude military service. This problem is to be considered under the social service law when a contrary condition might occur; that is to say, when under certain circumstances military service precludes social service. It should be explained that the State Council is currently considering the social service bill.

Regarding the courts, it was established that the district criminal courts, which are more experienced in handling penal cases, are to pass arrest and imprisonment sentences lasting as long as 4 years.

Furthermore, the authority of the military delegations and the recruiting board, which had not been addressed in the original bill, was clearly specified. The current bill sheds more light on the bill's application.

Likewise, the bill's articles were reorganized, and 54 of the original 56 articles were included. Chapters 1 and 2 were approved yesterday by the State Council. They deal with the bill's objectives, definition, general information, and the description of active military service. Military service for the reserves was left pending.

BISHOPS' DOCUMENT ON MILITARY SERVICE BILL VIEWED

Patriotic Front Leader on Document

PA021644 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Telephone interview with Dr Gustavo Tablada, corrdinator of the Nicaraguan Patriotic Front of the Revolution, by an unidentified reporter -- live]

[Text] [Tablada] I have been listening to comments made in your radio newscast, and the Episcopal Conference statement merits attention. Although it deserves thorough consideration, a brief analysis can be made. The document must be more extensively discussed because it has a definite bearing on the country's life. Briefly, I can say there are three very important elements that need to be clearly presented for the people's consideration.

First, it is a continuation of the supposedly impartial policy of the Episcopal Conference not to participate in Nicaragua's problems. The have tried to maintain a supposedly crystal-clear stance. They have not expressed themselves for the revolution, nor have they voiced their stance on the various measures the U.S. Government has taken against our country, be they economic, political, or military.

They have also demonstrated indifference within their own "impartiality" [words indistinct] not contributing to the defense of our revolutionary process, of our Nicaraguan people. It is the people who die in clashes; the simple, humble, peasants, who are abducted and abused by the counterrevolutionary bands. The conference has maintained its alleged impartiality, and has tried to express that supposed impartiality through a statement on the military service bill [words indistinct] they maintain a freedom of conscience. In reality, they have played along with the counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism.

Second, it is also very important to note a series of phrases and concepts they use, such as totalitarianism, the Army's politicization, etc. They are hoisting the dirty banner of anticommunism. Let us remember that this banner was hoisted by the dictatorship of Somoza and his associates. We must also remember the number of lives that this dictatorship cost our people. The struggle against communism that Somoza waged in Nicaragua meant large material and spiritual costs for our people, above all, in terms of human lives.

The enormous economic, technical, political, cultural, etc backwardness that the Nicaraguan people inherited or received after the revolution's victory was because of that banner, that anticommunist struggle waged by the Somoza regime. And now the Episcopal Conference hoists the same banner. It is a way to identify themselves all the more with the enemies of our people.

Third, we have to ponder the fact that through this statement the Episcopal Conference is becoming increasingly isolated from its own Christian bases, because a large majority of the people, large sectors of the Nicaraguan people, the people who work, the people who openly and definitely participated against the dictatorship -- the people who lent their homes, cooperated in the construction of barricades and offered their lives, and who at present are waging a war against the counterrevolutionary forces -- these sectors, who are primarily Christians, have already approved and are fully conscious of the need for the establishment in Nicaragua of the Patriotic Military Service Bill, because the defense of the homeland must not fall to a few sectors of Nicaraguan society, but must be

a responsibility shared by all Nicaraguans, independent of political creed or religious convictions. This is the purpose of the Patriotic Military Service Bill.

I still believe this merits a fuller discussion to clarify several concepts in the conference's statement. It is regrettable that some of the bishops made such a statement, which harms our people's interests and opposes our revolutionary process.

[Unidentified reporter] In its communique, the conference said the concepts of homeland, state, revolution, and Sandinism are not to be confused. How do you view this idea of the bishops?

[Tablada] I believe these concepts cannot be separated in any manner. They are the center through which our revolutionary process advances, and they are the fusing elements of the functional sectors within our revolutionary process -- I mean the peasant, worker, and progressive intellectual sectors. These form the axis of social devleopment in our society.

Ciudad Jardin Pastor Cited

PA021929 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Evaluating the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference document, Msgr Jose Arias Caldera, pastor of the Santa Maria Church in Ciudad Jardin, said that those Christian ministers are obviously not aware of the 700 Nicaraguans who have been killed on the border as a result of the infiltration from Honduras of Somozist guard task forces, paid by the United States. It seems, the Catholic prelate said, that the bishops are afraid to read the Sandinist ideology, and confuse Sandino with some other leader.

This revolution is not being carried out by the FSLN or by any political group; it is being carried out by the people, Arias Caldera said, adding that the bishops seek to confuse the people. The monsignor pointed out that this is a revolution of the barefoot, of the abandoned, and of those who served as stepping stones in the past so that the so-called families of lineage could rise in this country.

Papers Criticize Document

PA020728 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] EL NUEVO DIARIO and BARRICADA have published the report of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference on the Patriotic Military Service Bill. The document was signed by the conference secretary, Leovigildo Lopez Vittoria.

In introducing the document, EL NUEVO DIARIO described it as a regrettable document aimed against patriotic military service. The Episcopal Conference, which did not express disapproval of the former Somozist guards or imperialism's economic and military aggressions, and which has not expressed an opinion regarding the grief of mothers who have sacrificed their sons to defend the homeland, has disseminated a regrettable document aimed against patriotic military service, EL NUEVO DIARIO said.

In turn, BARRICADA, in publishing the document this morning, said that the Episcopal Conference issued a statement overriding the state and the National Reconstruction Government's authority, even denying or trying to nullify the State Council's action. The Episcopal Conference, using the language of a rightist party, has placed itself on the side of those who oppose the revolutionary process, thus overriding the people and their institutions. BARRICADA went on to say that this stance contradicts the support being given the plan by Christians.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON ROK AIRLINER INCIDENT

TASS Statement Cited

FL031110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has denounced the intrusion of a South Korean civilian plane into Soviet territory as an act of provocation on the part of the United States to aggravate the international situation even further. The following is the full text of the statement the Soviet news agency TASS released on the incident. [Passage omitted contains TASS statement]

Foreign Press Reaction Noted

PA051738 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpts] According to the Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA, the United States is using the recent disappearance of a South Korean Airline Boeing 747 near Soviet territory as a pretext to launch a broad anticommunist campaign. According to the paper, this is neither the first nor the last time that Washington has fabricated incidents and provocations to justify the wars, interventions, and reprisals that are the basis of its foreign policy.

Meanwhile, the British newspapers THE SUNDAY TIMES and THE OBSERVER have termed the course followed by the South Korean Airline's Boeing 747 both suspicious and singular, noting that the aircraft, which disappeared near the Soviet Union, had no reason for straying 500 km from the established route.

For his part, Colonel General Semen Romanov, chief of the Soviet Union's Air Defense Forces' Main Staff, has described the appearance of a South Korean commercial plane in Soviet airspace last Wednesday as a gross and premeditated action.

Commentary Blames U.S.

FL052230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2009 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Playing with the most deeply rooted human feelings at the international level is a practice only possible to those who look at the world's current sociopolitical problems through the narrow-minded view of its so-called vital interests, says a PRENSA LATINA news agency commentary.

PRENSA LATINA adds that Washington's conduct immediately following the disappearance of South Korean Airlines Flight 007 could very well be one more example of the extreme actions of White House circles who advocate a limited nuclear war based on a first strike.

It is obvious that the death of 269 persons would prompt the deepest emotional feelings from any person, says PRENSA LATINA. But, it stresses, it is essential that, when we study such a tragedy in order to at least prevent a repetition of the act, we should not confuse the factors of cause and effect.

It is significant that following the disappearance of the South Korean plane, the first sources to announce the news to the world and to point the finger of guilt at the USSR were the United States and Japan, precisely the countries which were in charge of controlling the flight in question. PRENSA LATINA also noted that the United States and Japan followed the flight during the more than 2 hours that the plane remained off-course, penetrating deep into Soviet territory.

PRENSA LATINA adds that Washington has admitted that an RC-135 U.S. spy plane, similar in structure to the South Korean plane, was also flying over the area in question at the time of the incident. It is difficult to believe that in such technically advanced times, the South Korean plane could violate Soviet airspace because of simple technical malfunctions, PRENSA LATINA points out.

Most of the news out of certain sources have resorted to an alleged technical malfunction on the South Korean plane to minimize the long time which the plane spent off-course, its incursion into USSR territory, and give wide dissemination to the tragic outcome whose full details are still unknown. PRENSA LATINA's commentary notes that the USSR has insisted that the offending aircraft did not respond to the many attempts made by the Soviet Union to establish radio contact.

PRENSA LATINA points out that even the U.S. magazine TIME stated that in view of the currently available electronic systems, it is imorobable that any plane would deviate from its route.

It is evident that the United States is directly involved in the reason which caused a commercial aircraft full of passengers to be sent to violate a highly dangerous area and is now using the incident to unleash a hysterical anti-Soviet campaign, PRENSA LATINA states.

Reagan Speech Anti-Soviet

FL061152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Ronald Reagan, last night in a televised speech of virulent anti-Soviet tone, announced a series of measures against the USSR, the pretext for which was the incident of the South Korean airplane which violated Soviet airspace during an open mission of espionage.

In his speech, Reagan said that he had decided to suspend negotiations with the USSR for a bilateral agreement on transportation, an agreement on the opening of a U.S. consulate in Kiev and a Soviet consulate in New York, and a third cultural agreement.

The White House tenant admitted that a U.S. RC-135 spy plane crossed the route followed by the South Korean Boeing 747.

Reagan also took advantage of his appearance last night to exhort Congress to approve the enormous military expenditures demanded by his administration.

COMMENTARY VIEWS AMERICANS' REACTION TO POLICIES

FL021000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 31 oug 83

["Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary"]

[Text] The Yankee administration's warmongering policies, aggressive abuses, arms race, and the nuclear attack plans being prepared by the Pentagon are beginning to have various effects on the minds of American citizens.

Although many U.S. citizens only learned about the last world war through distorted Hollywood movies and did not suffer the direct effects of the war in their territory, others still remember scenes of the U.S. stampede in Vietnam, have seen photographs of the Yankee defeat in Korea, and are well aware that if criminal genocide inflicted on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were to be repeated today, it would spell the end for mankind.

Because of all this, in a country which encourages war and practices it as a way of life, it is only logical that many of its inhabitants should be concerned about the Reagan administration's insane policy and its consequences.

The United States produces the most diverse reactions. Some people who profit from conflicts and tensions favor war -- which is the same as favoring suicide and crime. Others believe that just having a shelter to survive like a clam in its shell is sufficient. Still others are fighting to keep the last page of the history of mankind from being written. It is they who are right.

The first group -- those who favor confrontation -- seems to have many representatives in the current administration, in the Pentagon building, in mysterious Langley, in the Navy and Air Force, and in every Yankee base, not counting those who lead the companies which make up the U.S. military-industrial complex, for whom death is the best business.

For their part, those who do nothing and prefer to hide in a nuclear bomb shelter are so shortsighted that they fail to recognize that when zero hour arrives, their underground bunkers will be nothing more than a sophisticated and luxurious tomb.

Yet, the numbers are growing of those who are fighting to prevent war, to prevent Reagan from dragging the world into a nuclear holocaust, to solve the problem of unemployment -- and to put an end to discrimination of people because of the color of their skin as advocated by Martin Luther King. This is believed by the 400,000 Americans who marched on Washington last Saturday, by those who oppose military intervention in Central America, by those who are demanding that the Pentagon not meddle in the war in Chad, by those who want the White House to stop its policy of meddling in the Middle East, by those who are trying to prevent the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, and by those who believe it is unjust and criminal to murder peoples and exterminate mankind.

This is why the clumsy policies of the current Yankee administration are having counterproductive effects on the sinister objectives set by Mr President. On the one hand, these policies bring out the low instincts of the egotistical death merchants. But on the other hand -- and more important -- they help to remove the blindfold and open the eyes of those who embrace and defend the beautiful concept of freedom and peace advocated by Abraham Lincoln.

COMMENTARY PRAISES TIES WITH NICARAGUA

PA050323 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States is accusing Cuba of giving military aid to the new Nicaragua. According to the U.S. Pentagon, Cuban advisers are training members of the Sandinist People's Army, proving what it terms Cuban interference in Central America. The U.S. leaders are also accusing the Sandinist revolution of supplying weapons to the Salvadoran guerrilla forces. According to them, these weapons are sent from Havana to Managua and infiltrated across the border into El Salvador. The imperialists have never presented evidence to back up this accusation, despite Cuban challenges to do so. Just as the revolutionary government has said, you cannot prove what does not exist.

What is absolutely true and can be completely ascertained is that the Cuban revolution is giving generous aid to Nicaragua in public health, education, and several economic sectors. However, the U.S. Government never mentions this. U.S. Administrations have never referred to the hundreds of Cuban teachers and doctors who are in Nicaragua offering their services to the people, frequently in deprived areas, far away from urban centers. The war merchants' minds cannot conceive of hundreds of young Cuban professionals voluntarily abandoning the benefits they enjoy in their homeland with their relatives and friends to dedicate their time to a task that, in the imperialists' eyes, has no importance -- proletarian internationalism.

How difficult it is to make the enemies of our peoples understand the real value and meaning of this concept, which is being carried out with love, enthusiasm, and generosity by the Cuban revolutionaries. Our people know only too well that proletarian internationalism is one of the most noble and beautiful principles of a revolution. This is also well known by nations recently liberated from political and economic oppression. It is perfectly well known by the Nicaraguan people.

Nicaraguan Government Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega recently termed as exemplary the relations between his country and Cuba. He said that the cooperation being offered by the Cuban revolution to the Sandinist revolution will never be negotiated. Speaking at the joint graduation of 337 Nicaraguan and Cuban doctors, Daniel Ortega stressed that the United States is worried because there are Cuban doctors in Nicaragua. For the Yankee leaders, the example of a Cuban doctor is more dangerous than a dozen military advisers. In this regard, Ortega praised the presence of 628 Cuban health professionals in Nicaragua and revealed the imminent arrival of 200 more interns who will remain in this Central American nation for 3 years; the last 2 years will be part of their social service.

The Sandinist leader said that the U.S. imperialists cannot fight or compete against the example of Cuban doctors, teachers, workers, and other civilian collaborators. Yankee imperialism, he said, can send weapons, deploy warships, and mobilize thousands of soldiers in Honduras to threaten Nicaragua. However, it is not willing, nor does it even think of, sending 50, 100, or 200 doctors, technicians, or any other personnel to aid other nations.

Commander Daniel Ortega stressed that the proletarian internationalism being practiced by Cuba strengthens even further the brotherhood and fraternity that exists between the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples. Our relations, he stressed, are exemplary. He recalled that there were also internationalist combatants during the heroic struggle waged by General Augusto Cesar Sandino against the U.S. Marines. He concluded by saying that the fraternal Cuban-Nicaraguan relations are an everlasting example to all those who want to impose their model on Nicaragua, to all those who want to change the nature of the Sandinist revolution.

'OUR AMERICA' COMMENTARY ON SALVADORAN SITUATION

PA051512 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Over 3,000 people have died in El Salvador in the last 3 years because of repression, and the regime is continuing to increase its war budget while the U.S. Government is continuing to increase its massive shipments of weapons to the Salvadoran Army, in an obstinate effort to wipe out the FMLN guerrilla forces.

Despite the peace efforts sponsored by the Contadora Group and by several governments in Latin America and other parts of the world, the United States has not yet given a responsible answer to the international community's demand that it put an end to its interference in El Salvador and Central America in general. Encouraged by Washington's increasing support, the oligarchic-military alliance in El Salvador is continuing its policy of extermination of the defenseless civilain population announcing, one after the other, military offensives to eliminate the rebel forces. So far, not a single operation has succeeded. They have served only to increase expenditures and to step up the destruction of the Salvadoran econo y.

According to a reliable source, the national economic program and a large part of the country's resources have been turned over to the dictatorship's political-military strategy because the dictatorship is bent on obtaining a military victory that will favor the forces currently in power. This source predicts that as a result of this situation, the political agitation and social dissatisfaction will mount every day and that it will become a veritable time bomb. The only thing that has prevented the regime's collapse, the source adds, is the direct support of the U.S. Government.

CANADIAN MINISTER ARRIVES ON WORKING VISIT

PA042025 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Canadian Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan has arrived here in Havana on a working visit, at the invitation of Adolfo Diaz, his Cuban counterpart. The agenda for his visit includes meetings with agricultural leaders, a review of the current state of bilateral economic relations, and visits to various agricultural centers.

CASTRO ATTENDS SIGNING OF AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO

FL060105 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today attended the signing of the financial agreement between the Governments of Cuba and Mixico. The signed document grants the National Bank of Cuba two credit lines that may be used to purchase educational materials and goods for other economic spheres while Cuba grants Mexico a line of credit for the purchase of various products manufactured in our country.

During the course of the Mexican delegation's visit to our country, Cuba and Mexico have discussed matters related to the areas of trade, economic and financial cooperation, and studied aspects related to the supply of sugar, nickel, tobacco, rum, and other Cuban exports. The two sides also considered other areas for potential cooperation between the two developing countries.

FIDEL CASTRO HOSTS RECEPTION FOR PAN AM ATHLETES

FL021040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday evening hosted a reception at the Palace of the Revolution for the members of the Cuban delegation to the Ninth Pan American Games. Other permanent and alternate members of the party Politburo and Central Committee also attended the reception. The Cuban chief of state saluted the athletes, trainers, INDER [National Institute of Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation] officials, and journalists who participated in the regional sports meet. Fidel, along with government leaders, chatted with the sportsmen.

MALMIERCA MEETS 'ARAFAT AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

FI021550 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1418 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had a friendly meeting with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and with the rest of the members of the Cuban delegation at the UN Conference on the Palestinian Issue underway in Geneva, Switzerland.

Representing the PLO in the talks were Faruq Qaddumi and (Yasir al-Pekradya), members of the PLO Executive Committee. This was one of 'Arafat's first bilateral meetings since his arrival in Geneva to address the UN conference. The talks with Malmierca and the Cuban delegation covered the present situation in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, bilateral relations, and developments in the conference.

NAVY CHIEF CITES THREATS AS REASON FOR TRAINING

FL021405 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The flag for the leading unit in the FAR's socialist emulation for the 1982-1983 school year was awarded to a missile and torpedo patrol boat unit of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy's [MGR] Western Naval District. This solemn ceremony also marked the opening of the new school year for this branch of the Armed Forces.

Once the military review opening the ceremony was concluded, Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of the FAR for the MGR, delivered the ceremony's keynote address.

Santamaria Cuadrado pointed out the need to improve [combat] readiness during the new school year. In this connection, he said:

[Begin Santamaria Cuadrado recording] The particular situation in the area of Central America, along with the never-ending threats and propaganda campaigns which imperialism unleashes against Cuba, forces us to prepare ourselves more and more each day in order to be ready to wage the war on behalf of the people and fight the enemy until its final defeat.

The history of our fatherland, from the wars for liberation during the last century until today, stands as irrefutable proof of the decisive importance of bringing the people into the struggle. Based on the idea that the defense of the socialist fatherland is the supreme duty of all the people, the Cuban Government places special attention on the military organization and readiness of each citizen, keeping in mind the capabilities of each person and the role he or she plays in our society, as demonstrated in the recent Bastion '83 exercise. [end recording]

The ceremony was presided over by Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, member of the Central Committee, first vice minister of the FAR, and chief of the General Staff; and Division General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of our party Politburo and chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate.

JORGE TERMS ROK PLANE INCIDENT 'HIDEOUS CRIME'

FL031040 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] President Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday described the Soviet Air Force shoot down of a South Korean plane as sorrowful. The shoot down caused the death of the 269 passengers aboard. The president said the incident is a cause of great concern for the Dominican people. Interviewed by reporter his office in the National Palace, President Jorge Blanco said the people of South Korea are presently in mourning since this was a hideous crime.

Soviet Chairman Yuriy Andropov said the Soviet Air Force shot down [as heard] the South Korean commercial aircraft because it was allegedly carrying out espionage activities in Soviet territory.

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH MILITARY CHIEFS

FL021650 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Dominican Republic President Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco today met with chiefs of the country's military high commands in the Secretariat of State of the Armed Forces. The chief of state arrived at the military headquarters at 1100 and at 1300 was still in conference with the chiefs of each of our Armed Forces.

Participating in the conference besides the secretary of state for the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Ramiro Matos Gonzalez, were the chief of staff of the Army, Major General Manuel Antonio Lachapelle Suero; chief of staff of the Navy, Vice Admiral Arturo Bordas Betances; chief of staff of the Dominican Air Force, Major General Fernando Cruz Mendez; and Brigadier General (Aris Manuel de Jesus Burgos Villa), chief of the 2nd Army Brigade; and Brigadier General (Oscar Felix Peguero Armida), commander of the Northern Department of the National Police. Brigadier Generals (De Jesus) and (Peguero) are stationed in Santiago, second largest city after the capital of the republic.

No comments were made on the topics discussed in the meeting which was also attended by the chiefs of the security services of the Army, Navy, and Air Force and by the director of the National Investigations Department, Colonel (Seferino Diaz Bonilla).

Army Reshuffle, Seaga Visit Announced

FL052030 Bridgetown CANA in English 1917 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Santo Domingo, Sept 5, CANA-REUTER -- The commander of the Dominican Army was named under-secretary for the Armed Forces today in a shuffle of the military high command.

Major General Manuel Ramon Lachapelle Suero had commanded the Army for two years. He will be succeeded by General Manuel Cuervo Gomez.

The changes announced by President Salvador Jorge Blanco, who also named new commanders to the Army's First Infantry Brigade.

The government also announced that Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga will arrive tomorrow for talks with the president and the Foreign Ministry's Trade Commission.

Seage will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Neville E. Gallimore on the two-day visit.

BARBADOS

IMMIGRATION CUTS ERIC GAIRY'S VISIT SHORT

FL052355 Bridgetown CANA in English 1834 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 5, CANA -- Barbados immigration authorities today said they had ordered ousted Grenadian Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy to cut short his holiday and leave the island within 24 hours.

Chief immigration officer Kenrick Hutson said Sir Eric's permission to stay on the island until next Monday had been cancelled, but gave no explation.

However, United States based Sir Eric, on his first visit to the Caribbean since he was deposed by the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) in March 1979, said the premature ending of his four-week holiday could have resulted from pressure his opponents placed on the Barbados Government, or the fact that his passport is expiring on Thursday, four days before he had been booked to leave.

A small Barbadian left-wing pressure group, the Movement for National Liberation (Monali) has been picketing the hotel where the former Grenadian leader is staying since August 15 while calling on the Barbados Government to ask him to leave.

The Grenada Government is also known to be interested in having Sir Eric return to St Georges to face charges including murder and attempted murder.

It was uncertain how soon the former leader would leave Barbados, but Hutson said the normal procedure would be to review the Immigration Department's decision if, because of transportation or other difficulties, the departure deadline was not met.

"I am working diligently towards leaving Barbados sometime this week," the ex-prime minister told CANA. "I am still negotiating to go to one of the other islands (to live), but adverse publicity, the dramatization of my visit, has not made it easy for me."

Sir Eric said he had seen little sympathy "for me or the Grenadian cause" demonstrated by the government officials with whom he had had contact, even though a lot of Barbadians appeared to be sympathisers.

"I can't say where I am going at this time," he said, "but I am going where there is a welcome for me."

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT SAYS ROK JET DOWNING 'CRIMINAL ACT'

FL051958 Bridgetown CANA in English 1840 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Sept 5, CANA -- Dominica today said the Soviet Union had committed a "criminal act."

The Soviet Union has not said whether one of its fighters shot down the plane but there have been strong hints from Soviet officials that the jumbo jet was believed to be a spy plane.

GRENADA

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL030740 Bridgetown CANA in English 2048 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sep 2, CANA — The foreign minister of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach, is in Grenada on a three-day official visit, it has been officially announced here. Nguyen, who arrived yesterday, said the visit was intended to convey the admiration of the people of Vietnam for the Grenadian people.

The Vietnamese foreign minister was scheduled to hold talks with his Grenada counterpart, Unison Whiteman, on a range of issues, including the situation in Central America. Nguyen's visit is in response to a similar one paid to Vietnam by Mr Whiteman earlier this year. He leaves here tomorrow.

JAMAICA

COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT

FL051730 Bridgetown CANA in English 1657 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 5, CANA -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio left here today after a five-day visit during which he had talks with his Jamaican counterpart Hugh Shearer. No final communique was issued on the visit, but Foreign Ministry statements after the initial discussions stressed that both countries endorsed the Contadora Group's peace initiative in Central America. The group comprises Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. The foreign ministers noted that peace must be based on human rights, social justice, and democracy.

Volio and Shearer also exchanged notes on the economic problems faced by their countries and the successes achieved in overcoming them. But there was no word on moves leading to economic cooperation between Kingston and San Jose. A Foreign Ministry official here said: "Basically, this was a reinforcement-of-relationships type of visit."

MARXISTS RAP WEST'S MEDIA ON ROK PLANE INCIDENT

FL060048 Bridgetown CANA in English 2157 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 5, CANA -- The Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ) today rapped the Western media for alleged failure to present the Soviet side of the controversy over the destruction of a South Korean jumbo jet last Wednesday. The party said that if, in fact, the plane was on a spy mission over Soviet territory then the United States bore responsibility for the 269 persons lost in its downing.

The WPJ noted that the Soviets had stated that the airliner travelled for two hours inside Soviet territory where sensitive military installations are positioned and failed to respond to all warnings.

It noted, too, that the United States had followed the episode for two hours "suggesting prior knowledge," yet had done nothing to avert the disaster.

The WPJ added that the "late in the day admission" by the U.S. that it did have a spy plane in the area and at the time that the Korean airliner was destroyed. [sentence as received]

"By ignoring the facts, certain political parties and media houses have fallen into the trap of helping to promote the political objectives of United States imperialism, which is to parade as the holy defender of human life and peace, at the same time it destroys South African children with starvation, prepares to destroy the innocent in Nicaragua and El Salvador, and in Jamaica, through the IMF, puts school books out of reach of children," the WPJ said.

It added: "If indeed it is established that the facts are as presented, that the plane was being used in a spy mission, then the United States bears grave responsibility for the needless sacrifice of 269 innocent lives."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GUARDIAN REPORTS MUSLIMS PLOTTING OVERTHROW

FL031733 Bridgetown CANA in English 1706 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 3, CANA -- THE DAILY GUARDIAN newspaper today reported that a group of about 30 fanatical members of a black Muslim group here were plotting to overthrow the Trinidad and Tobago Government.

In a front-page story quoting police sources, the paper said the police were working on information from within the sect that a group of plotters, including former local soldiers, was already in possession of small arms and might be training other members of the sect in the use of firearms.

THE GUARDIAN said it was understood that the group was receiving some form of support from the Iranian Government. It quoted police sources as saying officials from the Iranian Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela, had visited the headquarters of the Muslim sect, located in a West Port-of-Spain suburb, and sect members have also visited the Iranian Embassy over a period of time.

The Guardian report did not name the Muslim sect. It said the alleged group of plotters did not have the full support of members of the sect and there was a power struggle within the organisation between moderates and hardliners. "As a result, the revolutionaries are believed to be seeking wider support from certain leftists and dissident groups in the country, including a number of trade unions. It is understood that they have also contacted a certain parliamentarian," the paper reported.

It said police sources did not believe that any of the traditional Muslim organisations in Trinidad and Tobago were connected in any way with this group and its activities.

The newspaper said the security forces were taking the reports seriously, particularly in light of the recent bombing of an international convention held in San Fernando by a Muslim group.

The paper said police sources refused to reveal their plan of action in response to these reports. But said it understood that a surveillance network has been set up to monitor the activities of members of the sect. It said search raids had been made of the sect's headquarters but reports say that their training in firearms was conducted in certain remote areas of the country.